The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXVI. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1884. NEW SERIES, NO. 5,560.

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Is the great Industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over $75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,335 factories there are engaged 86,293 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over $200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

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Has no equal.
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Machinists, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler-Makers, Engineers' and Plumbers' Tools and Supplies; also Wrought Iron Pipe and Boiler Tubes, Malleable and Cast-Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass and Composition Castings. WM. KIRKUP & SON, S. E. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts., CINCINNATI.

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Buggies, Landaus, Landaulets, Broughams, Rockaways, Victorias and Phaetons in great variety. The GEO. C. MILLER SONS' Carriage Co., 19, 21 and 23 West Seventh St.,
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Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Japanned Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Ware.
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[ESTABLISHED 1857.]
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The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,
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CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1837.]
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WHOLESALE.
GEO. W. McALPIN & CO.,
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.
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[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
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KNOST BROS. & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Base Ball, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies. Sole Agents for Neely's Patent "Adjustable Muncie" Roller Skate. Jobbers and Rinks supplied at manufacturers' prices. 157 West Fourth St.,
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[ESTABLISHED 1845.]
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An unrivaled record. Not an instance on record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s Burglar-proof or Fire and Burglar-proof Safes has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by burglars. "We offer a reward of $1,000 for proof to the contrary."—[The Hall Safe and Lock Co.,
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[ESTABLISHED 1836.]
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The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the largest furniture factory in the world, and ship to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 50 cts. in stamps for their mammoth and richly illustrated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 articles of furniture. Prices the lowest. Salesrooms 107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]
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Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil Fixtures furnished when desired.
McHENRY & CO.,
8 East Fourth & 160 and 162 Main St.,
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[ESTABLISHED 1842.]
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JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylegraphic and Fountain Pens, 19 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
Price Lists mailed free.

[ESTABLISHED 1838.]
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W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1844.]
GROCERIES.
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1867.]
HATS, FURS and CLOAKS.
"Headquarters of Fashion."
A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.,
113 West Fourth St.,
CINCINNATI.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[ESTABLISHED 1854.]
RANGES.
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel and Family use, and all kinds of Hotel Implements for culinary purposes.
The JNO. VAN RANGE CO., MANUFACTURERS
No. 10 East Fourth Street. CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1861.]
SHIRTS.
Shirts made to order and ready made (our own make). Send for circular containing cuts showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also formula for self-measurement.
A. J. CLARK,
Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1843.]
STARCH.
The Matchless Brand "Nickel Gloss" Laundry Starch. The new idea, in package parcels, that paralyzes competition.
ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
Manufacturer, 12 and 14 West Second St.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1819.]
STOVES.
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves and the "Clinton" and "Windsor" Heating Stoves.
WM. RESOR & CO.,
CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1864.]
WATCH CASES.
More than 500,000 Gold and Silver Watch Cases, all stamped "DUEBER," are now in the pockets of the people, and all having one in their possession can rest assured that they have the very best made. DUEBER WATCH CASE MANUFACTURING CO., NEWPORT, KY., OPPOSITE CINCINNATI.

[ESTABLISHED 1873.]
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.
Complete outfits of Machinery for planing Mills, Carpenters, Furniture and Chair Factories and all Wood-workers, also for Car Railroad Shops, also Band Saw Mills for cutting Fine Lumber. Address the Manufacturers,
CORDESMAN & EGAN CO.,
Front, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

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BARGAINS IN SUITS!

Bargains in Overcoats

It is important to us to get out of our way all winter goods, as we are crowded by the Spring stock daily arriving. The very goods suitable for the season are going at nominal prices. The profit is yours.

H. A. WITHERSPOON,
OAK HALL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
FOURTH AND JEFFERSON.

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COMPARE

Compare Our Delicious Ri-ping
Compare Our Delicious Ri-ping
Compare Our Delicious Ri-ping
Compare Our Delicious Ri-ping

This is a pure UNFERMENTED TEA, and the kind of Tea so long and favorably known in this city at a much higher price. It is strong, perfectly clean on the palate—possesses a rich Moyune flavor. It will "compare" favorably with most people's finest Gunpowder, and, if made according to our directions, will "compare" with any Tea in the city at any price. We have concentrated our best attention on Ri-ping Tea. It is our intention to make Ri-ping a household word.

TRY FONDA'S DELICIOUS RI-PING TEA AT 60c PER POUND.

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FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
Gas Chandeliers and Globes,
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—NEW—
Paper Hangings
—FOR—
WALL AND CEILING
DECORATION.

All the NEW STYLES in both CHEAP and FINE goods, including many novelties and designs not to be had elsewhere.

—ALSO—
Lincrusta Walton,
THE NEW WALL DECORATION.

J. V. ESCOTT & SONS,
521 Fourth Ave.

COAL.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of
Screened Pittsburgh Coal!

Pittsburgh Lump, 14c.....$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c.....3 00
Screened for family use.
Sugar Loaf, Lehigh, Anthracite, at $9 00 per ton

MAIN OFFICE: No. 250 Third St.,
Between Main and Market.
Special Rates to Dealers and Large Consumers.
Telephone connections. de22 dtf

BYRNE & SPEED
Miners AND Shippers of Coal
SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 14c.....$3 50
Pittsburgh Nut, 12c.....3 00
Kanawha, 12c.....3 00
Laurel, 11c.....2 75
Kentucky, 10c.....2 50
Kentucky Nut, 8c.....2 00
Cannel Coal 18c.....4 50
Crushed coke, per bushel.....10c.
Large Coke per bushel.....9c.

ANTHRACITE Lehigh Valley, Cross Creek, Lackawanna, Wilkesbarre.. $8 50 per ton.

Lehigh Anthracite.....$9 00 per ton.
Telephone connection.
Main Office, 415 W. Jefferson St.
Landings—Foot of Floyd st.; foot of Sixth st.; foot of Fourteenth st.
Yards—Ninth and Kentucky sts.; Fourteenth and Kentucky sts.; Baxter ave. and Jefferson st.

PIANOS, ETC.

PIANOS
HINZEN & ROSEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS

ALSO dealers in Organs and all kinds of small musical instruments and 5-cent sheet music. No. 410 Market st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky. Factory Eighteenth and Grayson sts.

COCOA.


GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.
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HARDWARE.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.


SPRING GOODS
Rakes,
Spades,
Drain Tools,
Wheelbarrows,
Fence Wire
IN EVERY VARIETY,
Nails,
Bar Iron.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

CORSETS.



FINEST French Sewed CORSETS!
PERFECT FITTING, Gracefully Shaped, ELEGANTLY MADE.
Positively the Latest and Most-improved Styles.
Fit Guaranteed.
Call for this Corset and notice that every pair is stamped *I. C. a la Persephone*
C. E. OVERSTREET & CO., The Golden Rule, 238 Fourth Avenue, LOUISVILLE, KY.
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PROFESSIONAL.

DR. SWIFT,
Veterinary Surgeon,

WILL practice in this city and visit places convenient to rail within a radius of 100 miles. All the scientific operations known to and recognized by the profession skilfully performed. Lameness arising from chronic navicular joint disease, ringbone and many other causes, and which has persistently resisted all other efforts at relief, cured by a modified surgical operation.
Students received and instructed in this specialty as well as in operations on the eye, with models, diagrams and the subject itself.
Headquarters at F. S. Carrington's Livery Stable, No. 132 West Main st. Mr. Carrington is connected with Telephone Exchange.

PLOWS.



Monroe Street, between Tenth and Twelfth.
Send for price list and circulars.
se3 eodtf-1p

THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS.—*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, generally fair weather, winds shifting to northeast and southeast, slight rise in temperature, nearly stationary, followed by lower barometer.*

THE Italian Cabinet has stepped down and out.

RAILROADS "way up North" are blockaded by snow.

VIRGINIA Democrats will hold their State Convention in Richmond May 14.

THE possibility of the dissolution of the English Parliament is agitating that country.

IT is said no reduction in the pay of the glass-blowers at Pittsburgh is probable at present.

THE Republicans of Rhode Island have nominated the present State officers for re-election.

RUDE and CHAMP. FITZPATRICK, brothers, will be hanged at Columbia, Ky., today for murder.

TELEGRAMS report that OSMAN DIGMA, having been deserted by his followers, has fled to the interior.

A RAILROAD accident near Columbiana, Ohio, yesterday resulted in the death of the engineer and fireman.

THE Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce objects to what it terms the hostile patent bills pending in Congress.

THERE is no truth in the report that GEO. H. MCFADDEN, PRENTICE TILLER'S pal, had destroyed his life.

IT is said the Pope, believing that his independence is threatened, is considering the advisability of leaving Rome.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, thinks Federal aid to education would prove the death-knell to the present school system.

A GANG composed of fifteen burglars, whose ages range from twelve to fifteen years, has just been broken up at the Hub of civilization.

THE annual appropriation for the support of the Military Academy, as agreed on by both houses of Congress, appropriates $314,576.

A JOINT resolution was introduced in the City Council last evening directing the Mayor to subscribe for $25,000 of the stock of the Exposition.

THE dead animal contract again looms up on the municipal horizon. Councilman MCGEE is the gentleman who asks for light on the subject.

KENTUCKY legislators have discovered that the work before the Legislature is largely disproportioned to the time that is allotted for its disposal.

JAY GOULD says that the Southern States have made such progress since the war as was never made by New England, even in her palmiest days.

ONE hundred and ten shares of Exposition stock were taken yesterday. At this rate only a few days will be required to dispose of the alotted amount.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. ANNA B. COOK will take place at Elizabethtown this afternoon. The legislative delegation appointed to represent the State will be present.

GEO. T. GARRISON, the legally-elected Representative of the First Virginia district, was given his seat yesterday, which has heretofore been occupied by ROBERT M. MAYO.

THE lecture of Rev. Dr. PRATT last evening on "ST. PATRICK, the Presbyterian," is of more than usual interest. A synopsis of the argument appears elsewhere in this paper.

THE remains of Bishop KAVANAUGH will arrive at the L. and N. depot this afternoon at 2:30. The body will be placed in a vault at Cave Hill until the time and place for the funeral are determined.

MR. BEECHER, the interviewer's friend, has unbosomed himself on the coming political contest. He thinks ARTHUR could be re-elected; but if the Democrats "let me put up their candidates and lay out their campaign for them they might have some show."

GEORGE BLISS, the Government counsel in the Star-route cases, in his testimony before the Springer Committee yesterday, said: "I believe to-day that the files of the Post-office Department, so far as they related to the Salisbury cases, were interfered with. They had been milked. I could find but small bundles of Salisbury papers and large bundles of Dorsey papers bristling with points."

AND still the Bonded Whisky Bill hangs fire in the House. In the debate yesterday, Mr. WILLIS declared that a failure to pass the bill meant the bankruptcy and ruin to many of the most important and influential firms in Kentucky and throughout the West. It meant bankruptcy and ruin not only to the manufacturers, but to innocent holders of whisky; it meant bankruptcy and ruin to many of the leading banking interests of the West.

THE SHARON DIVORCE CASE.

Miss Hill, the Plaintiff, Continues Her Evidence—A Letter from an Ex-Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—In the Sharon divorce case to-day, Miss Hill, the plaintiff, resumed. She denied that she had instructed Neilson, her attorney, to have Sharon arrested for adultery. He did it on his own responsibility. She never stole the Belcher-mine papers from Sharon's room.

Barnes, counsel for the defendant, said he could prove that she had stolen them.

A letter from ex-Gov. Reichart, of Wisconsin, dated Beloit, Wis., March 25, 1883, to the plaintiff, was introduced by the defense, in which Rejchart says: "We have been waiting patiently for those cards. If the honorable Senator does not come to time pretty soon, send for me and I will bring along my pet stuffed club and end the business."

The plaintiff continued. She believed that Reichart always thought she was Sharon's wife, but she never told him about the secret marriage. After the trouble between herself and Sharon she sent two different persons to the latter, telling him if he would permit her to obtain a divorce she would never again trouble him, but Sharon refused.

TARIFF TALK.

'Tis Thought That a Call for the Caucus Will Be Made To-day.

What the Tribune Has to Say About the Fight Over the Morrison Bill.

The Whisky Bill Was Again Discussed, But Action Was Postponed Till Saturday.

Mr. Blair's Educational Bill Receives Some Very Severe Criticisms In the Senate.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—There is much tariff talk here to-day. It is now thought that the call for the caucus will be issued to-morrow, and that the caucus will be held next Tuesday evening. Mr. Randall said to-day that he preferred that the "conference"—Mr. Randall calls it a "conference"—should not meet until Wednesday evening. It is understood Mr. Randall has agreed upon a resolution to present to the caucus, which he hopes will carry. This resolution is nothing more nor less than the Ohio Democratic platform, which is susceptible to all kinds of construction and means nothing. Mr. Randall's resolution will not receive 50 votes in the caucus. The resolution of the tariff reform wing will be flat-footed and square-toed in favor of the passage of the Morrison Bill. The reports which have gone out that the caucus proposes to shut off discussion and amendments are not true. Nothing of the kind is intended by the Morrison men. They simply propose to bring their bill before the House and allow ample time for discussion of the bill and all amendments that may be offered thereto. That the caucus will be a lively one there is not the slightest doubt, but it is not likely that an open rupture will occur.

The Eastern Republican press predict to-day that the Democratic party is hopelessly divided and that it will split within the next sixty days. These same papers seem to think that it is a great outrage that the tail is not allowed to wag the dog. There is one thing certain, and that is, that if the tail of the dog flies off, as is now quite likely, it will take few, if any, Democratic electoral votes with it. It is a sure pop that the Democrats will lose no electoral votes from Pennsylvania, for they have got none there to lose, or never will have. The Democrats in the next fight must go West for a candidate, and West and South for enough votes to elect him, and that is just what they propose to do.

CONTENDING FACTIONS.

WHAT THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAYS ABOUT THE FIGHT OVER MORRISON'S BILL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The following is the Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* to-day:

Cool-headed Democrats, whether in favor of or opposed to tariff legislation at this session, are in a state of great anxiety on account of the bitter hostility between the Democratic friends and opponents of the Morrison Bill in the House. A veteran Democrat to-day said the situation reminds him of that which preceded the beginning of the Presidential contest of 1880, and he fears that unless one faction or the other surrenders, or both the factions conceding enough to bring them to common ground, the coming Presidential campaign will result in overwhelming disaster to the Democratic party, as did that of 1880.

Democrats who are opposed to the Morrison Bill seem to be more determined than ever to put forth every exertion against it. The statement that they will consent to its consideration and contest themselves by voting against it in Committee of the Whole, is denied by several of their leaders. One of them said to-day: "What right have Watterson, Carlisle, Morrison & Co. to try to rule us out of the party and declare that we are not Democrats, simply because we oppose Morrison's bill? We do not say they are not Democrats because they advocate it, and we have no right to say so. We contend that there is room in the Democratic party for men who differ on this question, and that Morrison and his friends have no right to apply this test of party authority to us, simply because they are a majority."

These remarks indicate the radical differences between the two factions. The free traders, or "revenue reformers," as they prefer to style themselves, are contending for what they seriously and earnestly believe to be a vital political principle, while the members of the opposing faction are chiefly anxious to dodge the tariff question altogether; and a free-trade Democrat said to-day, "We are going to fight out on this line. If we are beaten in the House, we will appeal to the National Convention, and if we are defeated there we will break up the party."

Another said: "We may lose this Presidential election, but we will have a principle to contend for, and will win in 1888. We may close in the East, but will more than offset our losses by gains in the West and South. The caucus will pass the resolution to be offered by Speaker Carlisle. If the bill is defeated in the House after that, Randall and his crowd will be responsible and they will be published. There will not be room for them in the Democratic party."

It is given out that the caucus may decide that it will be wise to drop the free list, and it is also said that Chairman Morrison will press the bill for consideration in the House soon after the caucus. The Republicans will so idly oppose it at every stage.

THE WHISKY BILL

IS AGAIN TAKEN UP AND DISCUSSED, BUT ACTION IS POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The friends of the Whisky Bill are conducting the fight in the House in a temper most commendable and with a vigor that is astounding to those who have been good enough from the start to predict that the bill had no show. Mr. Randall, who is leading the opposition, predicted when the bill was introduced that it would never find its way out of the committee; but it has, and is now so live a measure under discussion that the gentleman from Pennsylvania finds it necessary to "hump" himself in his efforts to defeat it. He was a very busy man to-day, first on his own and then on the Republican side, conferring with members, and plainly showed the most serious concern. He locked arms with Judge Kelly several times, and the two paraded about the floor together in quest of recruits. Mr. Randall's impatience to get a vote on the bill shows how much he dreads a discussion of the measure on its merits. He has labored diligently to misrepresent it, and would be glad to have it acted on from the standpoint of prejudice to which he has assisted a number of members.

To-day's discussion was indulged in by Messrs. Willis, Belford and Broadhead in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Blount, Reese and Herbert in opposition to it.

Sunset Cox made a speech but did not touch the subject at all. When asked at the close how he stood on the bill he replied that he had yet to make up his mind. His conduct in the premises was not approved as altogether fair. The opposition to the bill proceeds from the desire of Mr. Randall and his friends to abolish the entire internal revenue system. They believed that a serious embarrassment of the trade at this time would give them great advantage in pressing this end, and hence they are deaf to any appeals based on the equities of the measure that is b them.

To-morrow being private bill day, to- adjournment carries the bill over until urday, when an effort will be made b sides to get a vote. Mr. Blackburn wi the debate for the bill, and Mr. Rands speak against it.

THAT STENOGRAPHIC CAS.

THE REPORT THAT THE HOUSE COM ON ACCOUNTS HAS AGREED UPON O SUBJECT.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The House Committee on Accounts has unanimously agreed to a report on the resolution instructing it to ascertain whether, at the close of the Forty-seventh Congress, any employes of the House were discharged or turned out and others employed in their stead, who received pay and rendered no service. The testimony taken was rather voluminous, and the committee has made a summary of the same to accompany the report.

Of course, the object of the resolution was well understood. At the end of the last session of the Forty-seventh Congress, C. A. Tyson, one of the official stenographers, was summarily deprived of his place by the Speaker, and Benj. P. Gaines, who is a nephew of Gen. Keifer, was appointed. The report will show, among other things, that Mr. Gaines rendered no service from the time he was appointed, which was late on the night of the last day of the last Congress, to the time when the committees of the Forty-eighth Congress were organized and entered on their duties. It has been asserted by some of Gen. Keifer's friends that there was an arrangement when he (Tyson) was appointed an official stenographer that before the expiration of Speaker Keifer's official term he (Tyson) should resign his place in order that the Speaker's nephew might be appointed. The committee was not able to ascertain that any such understanding existed, or if so, that Tyson was cognizant of it, although Gen. Keifer might have had the impression that it existed. It may be remembered that when Tyson retired from office, he and Dawson, the remaining stenographer, entered into an agreement under which Dawson was to share his salary equally with Tyson.

The committee found that the arrangement was made with the Speaker's knowledge and approval, although he probably never saw the details of the agreement and never realized any pecuniary benefit therefrom.

From the letter written by Speaker Keifer to Tyson on the afternoon of March 3, 1883, and from the testimony of Tyson and Dawson, corroborated by that of Gaines and ex-Representative Robeson, the committee's report will show that, while Tyson did resign in a technical sense, he did so under protest, and after extreme efforts, both personally and through his friend Mr. Robeson, to be retained.

There are some collateral questions involved in the investigation. Mr. Tyson testified that he wrote a letter to the Speaker on the 3d of March, in which he proposed, on behalf of himself and Dawson, the other stenographer, that each would pay Gaines $100 a month if he and Tyson were permitted to retain their places. Gaines was kept in the place of Speaker's clerk at a salary of $1,600 a year.

Gen. Keifer testified he never received such a letter from Tyson, and that he never heard of such a proposition. Gaines testified that he informed Gen. Keifer of the proposition. Mr. Robeson testified that he saw this letter which was submitted to him by Tyson, and that he suggested certain amendments which Tyson adopted.

There was considerable conflict between the testimony of Gen. Keifer and that of Dawson, Tyson, Gaines and Mr. Robeson on several points involved in this investigation. If the report of the committee is adopted by the House Mr. Gaines will not receive the month's extra pay provided by the joint resolution to other employes of the Forty-seventh Congress who have been discharged.

MAYO'S EXIT.

THE GOING OF A MAHONEITE WHO WAS SADLY OUT OF PLACE IN CONGRESS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mayo, the Readjuster, who lost his seat in the House today, is one of the queer ducks that Mahoneism has brought into prominent notice in the Old Dominion. Probably no man who ever entered Congress was more out of place there. He seemed to realize this, too, and knowing besides that his term of service would be short, charged himself only with the arduous duty of drawing his salary. This he must have done with strict regularity for his condition was often deplorable and strong tipple costs money. To-day, however, when he stood up in open House to say why the election committee's sentence should not be passed upon him, he was duly sober and made possibly his best appearance in the chamber. He was facing the inevitable for the committee's report was unanimous against him, but he pretended to present a few points of law and then to argue out of them something favorable to his case. It was a weak, rambling effort, and when he concluded he walked off into the cloak-room, got his hat, and, returning, sat holding it in his hand. He was waiting for the vote to be taken, and then would not stand upon the order of his going, but go at once.

In a short time the vote was cast, and Mayo, not so much as turning to tell his nearest neighbor good-bye, clapped his silk tile on his head with a dull thud, as it were, and stalked out to rejoin the herd as a private citizen once more.

BLAIR'S BILL.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL IS SEVERELY CRITICIZED IN THE SENATE.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—No progress was made on the Educational Bill in the Senate to-day. The measure was severely criticized by Republican Senators on account of the looseness of its expressions. Poor Blair was kept on his feet nearly all the afternoon explaining obscure passages and defending his bantling from a perfect storm of rude assault.

Mr. Plumb started the attack by offering an amendment providing that the States shall expend annually for education an amount equal to the sum to be allotted to them under the provisions of the bill. He contended that the Southern States are just as able to educate their own children as other States, and that the bill practically placed a premium on illiteracy and ignorance, since the States making the best or worst showing in that respect would receive the most money. The measure, he said, was the death-knell of the school system of the country.

Vest followed with a vigorous onslaught on the bill which he said was inconsistent with itself and a heterogeneous mixture of national and State authority, which could not be successfully put in practice. He deprecated legislation based on the views of theorists and obstructionists, and incidentally termed the schools for the education of Indian children, which were the direct result of the labors of sentimental theorists, the veriest frauds and humbugs ever conceived by mortal man.

Mr. Ingalls, also, took a whack at the measure, which he said had been drawn by some one very inexpert in legislative literature. One or two of the sections were past the aid of the surgery of amendment. They were lame, halt and blind, and would not effectuate in any way the design of the committee.

Mr. Blair was very much annoyed by these remarks, and his face flushed and he fidgeted uneasily in his chair. He warmly asserted that there was a disposition on the part of certain Senators to defeat the bill by indirection. He did not object to fair criticism, but he protested against underhand warfare, to which he was not accustomed. He would welcome any honest amendments designed to perfect the text of the measure.

Mr. Plumb intimated that, in view of the loose construction of the bill, he would move to recommit, so that errors in expression might be corrected.

Mr. Call, who is a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, which reported the bill, came to the support of Blair and defended its language from the harsh criticisms of the Senator from Kansas. His argument was a good one, clearly expressing the purposes of the committee.

Mr. Allison literally tore the bill to pieces. He recounted several objectionable features. The main one was that it started on a wrong principle in making the first appropriation the largest and annually diminishing the amount of Federal funds to be used. The more sensible plan, he declared, would be to begin with small appropriations and increase them as the States increase their expenditure for educational purposes. Another singular provision was that where the illiteracy is not over 5 per cent. the sum allotted to such States should be used for normal schools. Instead of the confusing legislation proposed by the bill, he was in favor of some direct measure to appropriate a reasonable sum for the education of the negroes of the Southern States. Besides he was opposed to binding succeeding Congresses with an appropriation for ten years.

No vote was reached.

GEO. BLISS,

GOVERNMENT COUNSEL IN THE STAR-ROUTE CASES, BEFORE THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Geo. Bliss, Government counsel in the Star-route cases, was examined to-day by Springer's Committee. He related the history of how he became connected with the cases, of his interviews with the Attorney General at Elberon, and the difficulty experienced in preparing the case for the grand jury. He expressed a decided opinion that the case against Dorsey was the strongest the Government could have selected, and not the most complicated and difficult, as stated by other witnesses, and continued as follows: "The Dorsey case was before the grand jury a good many weeks. In the meantime I turned to the examination of other contractors, first the Salisbury cases. I became painfully impressed at what I found. I believe to-day that the files of the Post-office Department, so far as they related to the Salisbury cases, were interfered with. They had been milked. I could find but small bundles of Salisbury papers and large bundles of Dorsey papers bristling with points. I then endeavored to make progress on the papers of the Salisbury, Parker and Kerns combination." The witness said he had summoned witnesses for these cases to testify on what seemed the most vulnerable points of the combinations. "After the witnesses began to arrive," said Bliss, "Ingersoll came to me and said the Parker and Salisbury combinations did not owe the Government anything, but if it was proven that they had received money to which they were not entitled they were willing to return it, provided criminal proceedings were stopped. He wanted this proposition to apply to all the routes. I had not examined all of them and would not agree. We broke on that and I went ahead. I got these late on the night (showing the bundle of papers) containing the announcement that the grand jury had failed to find true bills, and hurried to confer with Merrick. We agreed to see if we could not save something out of the wreck by taking up negotiations with Ingersoll. The result was we finally came to an agreement as to the Salisbury routes. We consulted with the Attorney General and he said he would leave the matter with us."

Bliss then read an agreement which was drawn up, with the approval of Col. Ingersoll, for a settlement with the Salisbury combination. "When Judge Howe became Postmaster General," he said, "the question arose whether it was legal to continue such arbitration. My idea was to continue until the parties showed that they would not be bound by it. There was some doubt whether the Government could be legally bound by our act." The committee adjourned. Bliss will continue his testimony to-morrow.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Geo. D. Roberts, of the Postal Telegraph Company, appeared before the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to-day and made an argument in support of the proposition of that company to enter into a contract with the Government for telegraphic service.

Representative Budd, of California, also appeared before the committee and argued that the proposed contract of the Postal Telegraph Company was defective in form and substance. It was a trick of the Mackay Company, and was introduced for the sole purpose of preventing the passage of the Sumner Bill establishing the Government Postal Telegraph. This company proposed to prevent Government action on postal telegraphy for ten years, and yet it was only bound to transmit at proposed rates in free delivery cities, and could "gouge" the small places if it chose. For seven years the people west of the Mississippi are to suffer under the existing exorbitant rates, as the company was not to build there for that period. The proposition was plainly put in to kill the Sumner Postal Telegraph Bill, to throw away a privilege worth $40,000,000, to estop postal telegraph relief for ten years, and to aid this new corporation in forcing a consolidation with the old ones, or the purchase of their lines and the right against transfer, which the bill does not provide. In conclusion, Mr. Budd denounced the bill as a job which should be strangled in its infancy, and declared that nothing short of a postal-telegraph system would satisfy the people.

NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED.

THE PRESIDENT MAKES SEVERAL NOMINATIONS AND THE SENATE A NUMBER OF CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The President has made the following nominations:

Postmasters—John J. Hoke, Temple, Texas; John W. Hart, Traer, Iowa; C. S. Spring, Grayville, Ill.; Marcus D. Kirk, Sturgis, Mich; Henry S. French, Northfield, Minn.; Geo. A. Selsby, Mitchell, Dak.; John W. Jones, Cheyenne, Wy.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day made the following confirmations:

Joseph E. Irish, Wis., Consul at Cognac.
Abraham J. Gifford, Hudson, N. Y., Indian Agent at Fort Bertnold, Dakota.
Jas. N. Kerns, Pennsylvania, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.
H. I. Tarris, Postmaster at Columbia, Tenn.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

SANDUSKY'S NEW BANK—THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—THE CHINESE INDEMNITY—GRANT AND ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Controller of Currency has authorized the Citizens' National Bank, of Sandusky, Ohio, to begin business. Capital, $100,000.

There will be a caucus of the Democratic members of the House some time next week. The date has not been agreed upon.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably a bill authorizing the return to China of the residue of the Chinese indemnity.

Last evening President Arthur called upon Gen. Grant and they were closeted together two hours.

XLVIII. CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THE SENATE.

MORE INFORMATION WANTED REGARDING THE EXPENSE OF PROSECUTING THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the Senate a resolution was introduced by Mr. VAN WYCK and

State Library of

agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate copies of the accounts and vouchers of the Disbursing Agent of the Department of Justice for the miscellaneous expenses relating to the Star-route cases in the last three years.

Mr. HOAR then called up and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill increasing the salaries of United States District Judges to $5,000. The pending question was on Mr. Morgan's amendment providing that the increase shall only apply to Judges hereafter appointed.

Mr. GEORGE opposed the bill, and Messrs. DOLPH and McPHERSON supported it.

Mr. MORGAN spoke in support of his amendment, and then the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House bill to provide for a certain most urgent deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Allison gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably a bill to provide for refunding the excess duties on imports of raw sugar. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. McPHERSON offered a resolution, agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate copies of the contracts made with parties in Sheffield, England, for the turret, or material therefor, of the iron-clad Miantonomah.

The consideration of the Blair educational bill was resumed.

Mr. VAN WYCK remarked that the elective franchise had been conferred by the United States on the colored people of the South and had been made secure by a Constitutional amendment, and he inquired of Mr. Blair whether even that had secured to the colored people the right which had been sought to give them?

Mr. BLAIR replied that he didn't think it had, but one of the reasons was because the colored people were not educated. If the colored people were more intelligent they would not be found deprived of their rights in that respect. There were no other means than education to open to and aid the colored people to the right of suffrage. We had abandoned all other means. What had we done to protect the ballot-box since 1876? If this were a political question at all, which Mr. Blair disclaimed, what better course could the Republican Senators consistently take than the one which would secure to the colored people an education which would enable them to assert for themselves their right to exercise a free ballot. Mr. Blair reminded the Republicans of their "education" planks in their party platforms, some of which he read, and inquired whether the Republicans were not willing to stand by them. He read from the inaugural address of President Garfield, in which it was stated that the nation was responsible for the freedom and enfranchisement of the colored people, and was equally responsible for seeing that they were prepared by education to exercise the rights of free men.

A vote was taken on Mr. Ingalls' amendment specifying the school age. Lost.

Mr. PLUMB moved an amendment which would require that the several States should expend on education for the first five years of the operation of the bill amounts equal to the amounts received by them severally from the national fund, the provisions of the bill only requiring the expenditure by each State for that period of a sum equal to one-third of the sum to be received from the national fund. There was no pretense, Mr. Plumb said, that Massachusetts, Connecticut or New York needed this money, and he did not think a State that did not provide for the education of its own people would benefit by a fund provided for it by other people. Reform in that direction had to come from within.

Mr. JONES (Fla.) inquired of Mr. Plumb whether he didn't regard as a benefit the granting by the General Government of public lands in the aid of education?

Mr. PLUMB replied that, whatever argument might be drawn in favor of that view, it would apply only to communities entirely new. So far as Kansas was concerned, its people had themselves built 5,000 school-houses. The school had been to that State the sign by which it conquered. Mr. Plumb thought it bad precedent for the Federal Government to undertake this kind of aid. It would lead to constant commissions of inquiry into the application of the money, and if that application should turn out unsatisfactory it would finally result in the instrumentalities of application being taken from the States and resumed by the General Government. He believed the best plan would be to let each State attend to its own education.

Mr. HAMPTON remarked that the Southern States expended $7,000,000 annually for the public schools.

Mr. BLAIR stated that the last education report showed the expenditure to be over $13,-500,000.

Mr. LOGAN said Ohio alone spent $7,000,000 annually for its public schools.

Mr. PLUMB objected to illiteracy being made the basis for the distribution of the fund. That would put a premium on ignorance; it would be giving to a State sums of money, not according to the number of persons it kept at school, but the number it didn't keep there. The school should be brought close to home; it should be made a neighborhood affair. That was its proper place; there and no place else would it flourish. Mr. Plumb showed the great progress made by his own State (Kansas) under this plan.

Mr. BLAIR gladly admitted the high stand taken by Kansas in regard to education. Her development, he said, showed what could be done by due regard to education. He read from statistics to show that the Southern States taxed themselves for public schools substantially as much as did the New England States, taking into consideration their capacity to pay.

Mr. VEST declared the bill to be a heterogeneous admixture of State and national instrumentalities. He had not, he said, heard a word on the Democratic side of the chamber in defense of the State rights violated by the bill. He felt lonesome now on that side, although a few days ago there had been a great clamor about the rights of States. If there was any warrant at all in the Constitution for measures of this character it was to be found in the clause relating to general welfare, which, as Sancho Panza had said about sleep, "covered man all over like a blanket." But if found under that clause or any other, the evil should be national and the remedy applied by national instrumentality alone. This case was not such a case, nor did the bill furnish such instrumentality. On the subject of the education of the colored people, Mr. Vest thought much sentimentality prevailed. The rules for educating the Caucasian race would not work in the education of the negroes any more than they would work in the education of the Indians. Mr. Vest had seen an Indian day-school roll which held 500 names, but the 500 were only on hand ration day, the attendance on the remaining days being from 50 to 150. Yet the Government paid $4,000 for teachers at that school.

Mr. GARLAND said he felt no uneasiness in voting for this bill. He thought it a proper case for interposition of the General Government. The Southern States, he continued, had done the very best they could for common school education, and if Mr. Plumb's amendment should pass it would kill the bill as to some States. He thought Mr. Plumb's position inconsistent, for only a day or two ago that Senator had secured the passage of a measure which took the National Government into Kansas to eradicate the foot and mouth disease from cattle. The measure now before the Senate affected a very much more serious disease than that—a disease affecting human beings.

Mr. INGALLS criticised the bill as defective in several particulars.

Mr. BLAIR said the Senator was bringing a microscopic and telescopic examination to bear on it.

Mr. INGALLS thought the bill appropriating $105,000,000 might well be examined microscopically and telescopically, also horoscopically and polariscopically or by any other "scopical" method which could be applied. The amount was large enough to warrant it. This might be called "verbal criticism" or "a narrow view of the subject," but if the bill passed as it stood it would fail from the verbal defects to accomplish its object.

Mr. ALLISON thought the bill proceeded on the wrong principle. It began by giving the first year a large appropriation and reducing the amount year by year. It should begin with a small appropriation and increase year by year as needed. A large amount could not be advantageously used the first year. Another objection was that it gave money to States which did not need it. Iowa spent annually about $6,000,000 for its public schools and did not need any aid. He thought the States having a large colored population should be helped to educate them, and had no doubt of the power of Congress to give that help. But why give aid to Massachusetts or any other State which did not need it? Mr. Allison also opposed any appropriation that would extend beyond one year.

The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

Mr. LOGAN called up the report of the committee conference on the Military Academy Appropriation Bill, and moved concurrence therein. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE VIRGINIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE OF GARRISON VS. MAYO ENDED BY THE SEATING OF THE FORMER.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the House, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. TURNER (Ga.) called up the Virginia contested election case of Garrison against Mayo. The report declares the contestant Garrison entitled to a seat.

Mr. MAYO, the sitting member, was heard in his own behalf.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mayo's speech, and after further debate on the resolution declaring Garrison entitled to a seat, it was unanimously adopted and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. KEIFER the conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation Bill was taken up and agreed to. (The bill as passed appropriates $314,576.)

Mr. REGAN asked consent to refer the Senate bill for the eradication of the foot and mouth disease to the Committee on Agriculture, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. MILLS objected to the latter part of the request, and the bill must take the usual course.

The morning hour was dispensed with and the House, without opposition, went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dorsheimer in the Chair, on the Bonded Extension Bill.

Its features were explained by Mr. WILLIS, who declared that a failure to pass the bill meant bankruptcy and ruin to many of the most important and influential firms in Kentucky and throughout the West. It meant bankruptcy and ruin not only to the manufacturers, but to innocent holders of whisky; it meant bankruptcy and ruin to many of the leading banking interests of the West. As a result of the tax agitation the whisky interest had been obliged to come to the last Congress and ask relief, and the Committee on Ways and Means, of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) was a member, had unanimously reported back a bill for unlimited extension.

Mr. RANDALL called the gentleman's attention to the fact that, though there had been no minority report, the bill had not been favored by all the members of the committee any more than all the members of the present committee were in favor of the pending bill, although there was no minority report. He had been absent during the vote, and therefore was not recorded on either side, but the gentleman had no right to assume that because he had been a member of the Ways and Means Committee he had been in favor of the bill.

Mr. WILLIS repeated his statement that the gentleman was a member of the committee of the last Congress, and that that committee reported a bill and there was no minority report.

Mr. RANDALL—Just as there is none now.

Mr. WILLIS denied any intention of making a personal attack upon the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He had merely stated the facts. The bill had been passed under a suspension of the rules, with only 29 votes recorded in the negative. Mr. Willis then reviewed the course of the bill in the last Congress, and declared that, though Secretary Folger had objected to it, he had done so simply because the extension was unlimited. This was not special legislation; it was an effort to remove the only special legislation which disgraced the statute books of the country. Distilled spirits were the only victims of special legislation in the land; alcohol was the only taxable article that, under the law, was compelled to pay a tax before it reached the consumers. In the last thirty days the price of whisky had shrunk five cents per gallon. From a financial standpoint, he asked the members to look around them and see the condition of the country. There had been a shrinkage in grain and stocks in the last few years amounting to billions of dollars. There had been a shrinkage of $60,-000,000 in value of this warehoused property. England, one of the great purchasers of American grain, had, during the last year, supplied herself from India with one-third of all the grain she needed, and it is predicted that in less than three years she would be independent of the United States. What then would become of the hundreds of millions of bushels of grain raised in this country which was now consumed in England? If this bill failed, and if these distilleries closed and the demand cut down, the time would again come when the farmers would burn corn for fuel in the Western States. As a plain economic question, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he asked the House to pass the bill.

He was going on to show the amount of tax derived from whisky, when he was interrupted by

Mr. MILLIKEN with the question as to how many taxes whisky had made?

Mr. WILLIS replied that the question had no connection with the pending bill, but it gave him an opportunity to say that much opposition to the bill came from men who wanted to make whisky free. He stood here for dear whisky.

Mr. BLOUNT said that, though a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, he had refrained from bringing in a minority report, preferring to state his objections to the bill in the open House. The House was asked to extend the time for the payment of the tax on 70,000,-000 gallons of whisky, the sum involved amounting to $66,000,000. The present depression in the whisky interest resulted from overproduction, but overproduction was not peculiar to that industry. He expressed his sympathy for the troubles of the distillers, but opposed the bill on a principle of public policy, regarding it as a proposition to lend them $66,000,000. If the Government did not need this tax for public purposes it had no right to call it. The tariff was a war tariff and should be reduced. The Government had no right to continue it in order to lend money to anybody in distress. He did not believe this bill was going to remedy the evil with which the distillers were afflicted. On the contrary, he believed the extension would only aggravate the evil, and that the proposition was not in the interest of public policy. The allegation that the legislation of the country has been hostile to the distillers would not bear examination. There was a growing disposition to repeal the internal revenue taxes. While he did not concur in it entirely, the time was not far distant when the country would repeal those taxes. Suppose that in 1887 they were repealed? By that time the taxes on bonded whisky (if this bill passed) would amount to $200,000,000, and Congress would be asked to grant a rebate of these taxes. It would be argued that the internal revenue law had been repealed to compel the payment of these taxes would be absolute confiscation.

Mr. REESE regarded the bill as the worst specimen of bad legislation he had ever known presented to the American Congress. The owners of whisky were no more entitled to relief than any other class of speculators, and this measure was wrong in principle and dangerous as a precedent. He was in favor of the repeal of the whole internal revenue system, and on no idea that it would enable the protectionists to get a higher duty, but because he did not believe there was any authority for it except in a time of war.

Mr. COX (New York) delivered an elaborate speech on the general subject of tariff and revenue laws. He supported the Morrison Bill and said the conservative opinion of the country demanded a reduction in the present tariff. He admitted there was some division in the party on the question, but trusted they would be reconciled, and he believed the party would be harmonious on the tariff. He explained his motion to adjourn, which was interjected to keep out the "wool" bill. It was not on account of cowardice, but to prevent a duello between two Ohio statesmen as to what duty should be imposed.

Mr. BROADHEAD brought the debate back to the bill under discussion with a short speech in support of the bill, which he favored on business principles. There was now in the Treasury withdrawn from circulation a surplus of $150,-000,000, and he did not think the currency should be further contracted by the addition to that surplus of the revenue derived from the whisky in bond. The bill was a just, fair and right one, and the failure to pass it would cause great distress.

Pending action the committee rose. As to-morrow is private-bill day, and it will require a two-thirds' vote to take up the Bonded-extension Bill, it is not probable that its consideration will be resumed before Saturday.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting an estimate of $30,000 for a pedestal statue of Gen. Garfield to be erected at Washington by the Army of the Cumberland. Referred.

Adjourned.

LABOR MATTERS.

No Reduction of Wages in the Glass Industry at Pittsburgh Probable—A Probable Strike of Coal Miners.

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—The Committee of Glass-workers and Manufacturers who have been East several days in conference with the glass manufacturers of that section, have returned home. They were not prepared to state just what would be the result of the trip, but it is thought arrangements have been made to have the Eastern manufacturers stop cutting the price of glass during a strike. Said a prominent manufacturer: "The Eastern men secured a great deal of Western trade, and since the resumption here have been selling glass under the price. Our association took a hand in the matter of having it stopped, so there will be no reduction in the price of glass here, and consequently no reduction in wages."

The miners' officials are agitating a strike among the miners in the first, second, third and fourth pools if the operators insist upon reducing wages one-fourth cent per bushel next week. The operators say if the men strike now it will be the longest lock-out they ever experienced. The miners say it is only when starvation stares them in the face that they make the strongest fight. The Miners' Association, however, is not in a condition to stand a long strike, and probably the reduction will be accepted.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

An Expert Who Says the Malady in Kansas is Not the Foot and Mouth Disease.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Simon Beattie, a representative of the *Breeders' Gazette*, this city, telegraphs the Associated Press from Neosha Falls, Kan., where he has been investigating the reported cases of foot and mouth disease, as follows:

"I visited the two herds most affected in this district to-day, and found them much the same as in Iowa and Illinois. I don't see any indication of contagious foot and mouth disease in them, and I am satisfied there is not. There are two professors, two veterinary and two prominent cattle men here. I think they are weakening some from the opinions previously expressed."

SICKNESS AMONG ILLINOIS CATTLE.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The *Inter Ocean's* Rockford, Illinois, special says: A disease supposed to be aptheus fever has appeared among the cattle here. They are taken sick at night and die before morning. The bodies are much bloated.

Train Robbers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Three negroes, named Lewis, Freeman and Anderson, boarded several freight trains near East St. Louis, late last night and to-day, and with drawn revolvers overawed the conductors and brakemen and robbed the cars. At noon a posse, headed by Alderman Green, from East St. Louis, attacked the negroes six miles from the city. After the exchange of over forty shots the negroes were arrested and jailed. Anderson received a big load of buckshot in the side and arm. Alderman Green was shot in the knee, and brought back in a wagon. No one else was hurt.

The Right One Dead.

DAYTON, O., March 20.—E. M. Eberhardt, who had left his wife last summer, called on her yesterday and asked for a reconciliation. Upon her refusal he drew a knife and attempted to kill her, but without success. He then went to the barn and hung himself.

WHERE WILL IT END!

The Rebellion In Egypt, Instead of Being Crushed, Evidently Growing In Extent.

Osman Digma and Other Leaders Adding to Their Forces, and Khartoum In Danger.

The French Campaign in Tonquin to Terminate With the Capture of Hong Hoa.

The Pope Reported as Thinking of Leaving Rome, He Regarding His Independence in Danger.

THE ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, March 20.—A Suakim dispatch says spies report that Osman Digma, with a few followers, has fled to the interior. The flight is attributed to the reward offered for his capture. His slaves are deserting him and fleeing to Suakim.

Dispatches from the newspaper reporters at Saukim seriously conflict. It is now reported that Osman has summoned the tribes to a meeting to-morrow, in order to arrange for the renewal of active operations. Admiral Hewitt has withdrawn the proclamation offering £1,000 for Osman's head.

The Paris *Figaro* has a Cairo dispatch this morning which says Gen. Gordon has told the French Consul at Khartoum that he is disappointed in what he has been able to accomplish. He said it would be impossible for him to defend the place against the advancing tribes. In Cairo it is stated that Abdel Kadir Pasha, Minister of War, will be sent to rescue Gordon.

Osman Degma has convened a meeting at Sinkat of the Sheiks of all tribes in order to concert a renewal of the fighting. Col. Stewart, with the Gordon Highlanders and mounted infantry, reconnoitered to one mile beyond Hambuck, which is twenty miles beyond Handouk on the road to Suakim and to Berber. Sheik Monisa, at the head of the Bechoris numbering 8,000 men, is threatening Shendy. It is feared the post boat which left Berber yesterday to try to penetrate to Khartoum will be stopped at Shendy.

The French Consul at Cairo has received a dispatch from the French Consul at Khartoum saying that on March 4 Gen. Gordon held a conference with the Consuls of Austria, Greece and France, when he declared he would be unable to defend the town against the tribes advancing from the south, north and west. He hoped Zoebher Pasha would arrive with help. In the meantime he committed the government of the town to three native notables and Sheik Obeidullah.

The English troops going to Assouate have been ordered to Korosko, where the Arabs are reported to be restless.

El Mahdi is organizing an artillery corps, composed of Egyptian deserters. When the corps is completed he will set out on the march to Berber. He has with him twelve European and sixty Egyptian officers of Hicks Pasha's army.

Gen. Graham telegraphs from Suakim that three Sheiks have come in from Handouke, and several slaves belonging to Osman Digma have arrived at Suakim. The rebel tribes have cut off the retreat from Khartoum. They have environed the town except where protected by the river. Three tribes are advancing to capture the town. Osman Digma declares he will attack the British at any cost if they advance by the Berber road.

ITALY.

THE CABINET, ACTING UPON A HINT FROM THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, RESIGNS.

ROME, March 20.—In the election for President of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, 54 blank ballots were cast. As Sig. Coppino was the Cabinet candidate, this is regarded as an indication of the desire on the part of the Deputies to change the Cabinet.

The Italian Ministry has resigned, owing to the smallness of the majority by which Sig. Coppino was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Much attention is given to a letter from Rome in defense of a clerical newspaper. The writer recounts the charges of Papacy against Italy. The Pope believes his independence threatened, especially since Count Cassadon decided that the real property of the propaganda should be converted into Italian rentes. The letter asserts that the Pope is again considering the advisability of leaving Rome.

Malta is mentioned as the place of the Pope's future residence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WHAT THE LONDON NEWS HAS TO SAY REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Daily News*, discussing the possibility of the dissolution of Parliament, and urging the Liberals to be ready to take action at a moment's notice, says: "Never since the days of Bolingbroke has England seen a great party so unscrupulous and unpatriotic as the opposition, which take every advantage of the difficulties of the Government and allies itself with any cause or party which promises to embarrass the Cabinet. Sir Stafford Northcote is not the originator of these tactics, but he winks at them."

The Maori King sails from Auckland for England via San Francisco April 1.

A bill has been introduced in Commons providing for the restriction of the sale of patented medicines until they have been officially analyzed and are pronounced not poisonous.

The Marquis of Lorne has received from Canada a half million whitefish eggs, with which he will try the experiment of stocking the English lakes.

The Land Commissioners have reduced the rental of the Limerick property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, from £2,400 to £1,800.

United Ireland, of which William O'Brien, M. P., is editor, denounces the offering of a reward for Osman Digma's head, and says "Ireland prays that Osman may escape British assassination, and be spared to lead his gallant spearmen to victory."

Parnell, preparing for the anticipated dissolution of Parliament, has already selected sixty Parliamentary candidates. His party will contest 90 seats, and expect to carry 75.

Lieut. Col. F. DeWinston, who was Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne while the latter was Governor General of Canada, has received from the King of the Belgians the appointment of Governor of the International Mission on the Congo river.

Berch has completed a memorial statue of Hon. Geo. Brown for Toronto.

The election in Cambridgeshire to day to fill the vacancy in Commons caused by the retirement of Sir Henry Brand, now Lord Hampden, Thornhill, the Conservative candidate, received 3,815 votes, and Coole, Liberal, 2,912. Sir Henry Brand was the last representative elected as a Liberal.

GERMANY.

THE DEBATE ON THE ANTI-SOCIALIST LAW IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, March 20.—In the debate on the Anti-Socialist Law in the Reichstag to-day, Hasenclaver and Bebel protested against the identification of the Anarchists with the Socialists. They said the law had not injured the Socialists; that its application only exasperated them. Dr. Masquardsen, in the name of the National Liberals, declared in favor of the bill.

Von Pottkamer, Prussian Minister of the Interior, said he hoped the social reform already begun would bring the masses to their senses; that the abrogation of the law was now less than ever advisable, as it protected Germany against dangerous excesses with which most countries are afflicted. Referring to the aims of the Socialists, as declared by Liebknecht, Vollmar and Bebel, he said: "Who dares deny there is danger or affirm that strong measures are unnecessary? The views which Bebel expresses here are brutally taught elsewhere. Revolution is the final object. A weapon is demanded for a short time to defeat Socialism, and must be furnished." Dr. Windthrost moved that the bill be referred to a committee. He hoped the first result of the restored health of Bismarck would be to complete the return of Prussia to her former Christian manner of thought. Bismarck declared that the majority's want of confidence compelled the Government to ask that the law be prolonged for two years, not only as a regressive policy, but as a positive measure for the benefit of the workingmen, as proposed in the Imperial message of 1881 to the curative of evils. It was impossible to abandon the preventive measures. The Progressist press promoted the objects of the Socialistic press in rendering the aims of the Government odious, by exciting the workingmen against the new social policy. The Reichstag then adjourned.

THE TONQUIN TROUBLE.

THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN TO TERMINATE WITH THE CAPTURE OF HANG HOA.

PARIS, March 20.—It is decided that the French campaign in Tonquin shall terminate with the capture of Hang Hoa. After the capture of Hang Hoa the French will fix the western frontier in Tonquin at Tuan Kuan, which is now in the possession of the Black Flags. The Black Flags will be allowed to retain all towns from Tuan Kuan to Lao Kai, on condition that they will guarantee free navigation to the Upper Song Koi. The northern frontier of Tonquin will extend from Phulang Thuong to Tuan Kuan by way Phu Bink and Phu Doan Hong.

FRANCE.

MLLE. NEVADA, THE AMERICAN ACTRESS, MAKES A SUCCESSFUL DEBUT.

PARIS, March 20.—Mlle. Nevada made her debut to-night in "Italiens." The house was crowded. Among the spectators were politicians, artists and the principal American residents. United States Minister Morton was greeted with cheers. Mlle. Nevada achieved a brilliant success. She was recalled many times and presented with many bouquets.

Bacon is represented at the Salon by two sea pieces—scenes off the coast of Normandy. This is the best work he has produced. Mr. Harrison has a moonlight sea piece and shipwreck, Sargent two portraits and Mr. Donoho, who is represented for the first time at the Salon, a fine landscape.

FOREIGN NOTES.

TWENTY-SEVEN Nihilists were arrested at St. Petersburg yesterday, including four artillery officers.

THE appointment of Crown Prince Gustaf as Viceroy of Norway lasts only during the temporary absence of the King.

THE death is announced of Count Wladimir Fedorowitch Adelberg, distinguished as a General and a statesman. He was born at St. Petersburg in 1793, where he also died.

DAVID KIFFER, of St. Johns, and Geo. Ambrose and Wm. Wagner, of Black River, N. B., went out from Black River yesterday to gather drift seaweed. The boat was upset and all drowned.

THE CROUCH MURDER TRIAL.

The Testimony Not Startling, But Tending Only to Complicate the Case.

JACKSON, MICH., March 20.—The Crouch murder examination continued to-day. Henry M. Eddy and Daniel S. Robertson, members of the Coroner's jury at the time of the murder, testified to seeing Jud Crouch pick up two shells from the floor at the house the morning after the murder. Neither saw any blood on the carpet.

The prosecution placed Mrs. Galen Brown on the stand, and the cross-examination proceeded to sift her past history and character. Her answers consisted chiefly of denials of anything improper in her past conduct. The letter from her husband produced yesterday was again produced, but not read. It was filed with the stenographer.

The defense then put Galen Brown on the stand, and he went through a similar examination. He refused to answer questions tending to injure his character and regarding his actions previous to his connection with this case as a detective. The Court sustained him, which created a hot discussion between the attorneys.

Gilbert H. Wilson noted tracks near the house the day after the murder, and said Jud shed tears at the funeral. Several other witnesses testified to seeing shells on the floor, also to Dan Halcomb's being at the Crouch house between 10 and 11 o'clock.

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

The Special Session of the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 20.—The Senate this morning took no action regarding the cattle disease, but consumed all the session discussing the Railroad Bill. The House after making the cattle disease bill introduced yesterday the special order for this afternoon took up the general legislation and several bills were introduced. The bill for the appointment of a State veterinary surgeon passed. Resolutions sustaining the Railroad Commissioners in their assumption of power to fix maximum freight rates was introduced and referred.

At the afternoon session the Senate adopted the House bill for the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon and defining his duties. He is to be under the direction of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission. A resolution requesting the Congressional delegation to secure Federal legislation to prevent further spread of the foot and mouth disease was defeated. The House spent the afternoon in Committee of the Whole considering the bill introduced yesterday for the protection of domestic animals, and the first seven sections were agreed to. It provides for a Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and defines their duties and powers. Adjourned.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—The House of Delegates laid on the table the bill prohibiting the sale of Western slaughtered beef in the Baltimore market. The vote was 66 yeas to 11 nays.

A Desperate Slugging Match.

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—Jack Davis, of Wheeling, and Jim Conners, of Pittsburgh, fought a desperate prize fight with hard gloves for a silver cup valued at $200 to-night, in a barn in the East End. Seventy-two rounds were fought, resulting in favor of Conners. Both men were badly punished, and Davis was so weak at the conclusion that it was impossible for him to stand. When the fight had ended, fourteen policemen forced the door open and succeeded in arresting Davis and a number of spectators. Conners escaped in the excitement following the raid. About 200 persons witnessed the fight.

It Proved to Be Loaded.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

HENDERSON, KY., March 20.—A young man named Robert Alvey was accidentally shot and killed this morning by Miss Mattie Pike at the house of her uncle, Mr. Chas. Pike, near Uniontown. She pointed the pistol at him and pulled the trigger, thinking it was unloaded, and was horrified when it fired. The ball penetrated the young man's skull and death was instantaneous. Alvey was a brother of Mrs. Sam Givens, and Miss Pike is a niece of Sylvester Pike, one of the leading merchents of Uniontown.

Mrs. Wm. Leonard gave birth to three boys in this city to-day.

McFadden's Trick.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—It is now stated by physicians that the reported attempt at suicide in jail yesterday of Geo. H. McFadden, Tiller's accomplice in the Pacific Express robbery, was a hoax. It is supposed to be a trick of McFadden to get in the hospital, where escape is easy. McFadden was as well as ever at noon to-day.

Levees in Danger.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Many important levees between Vicksburg and Baton Rouge are in imminent danger. Great efforts are making by the Federal, State and parochial authorities and the people along the river to prevent further breaks and hold the levees now standing.

COL. NORMAN CURTIS, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Rockford, Ill., yesterday, aged 92 years.

FIGHTING DEACONS.

Two Well-Known Church Members Fight in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Two gentlemen, well-known members of the Chamber of Commerce, had a little physical encounter on 'Change to-day that created something of a sensation among the members. They were Mr. G. G. Roots and Mr. B. W. Wasson. It appears that Roots bought from Wasson on Monday five cars of No. 2 red wheat by sample. The grain was in elevator, and Roots claims that it was turkey wheat instead of No. 2 red and not up to the sample.

The two men met on 'Change yesterday. The matter was brought up and discussed rather warmly in the corridor. Roots refused to accept the wheat, and said that Wasson had deceived him. Wasson replied: "If you say I deceived you, you are a liar." Roots made an excitable gesture, which looked like an intended blow, and Wasson replied with a straight shoulder hit, landing his fist in close proximity to Roots' left eye. The latter would have gone down under the blow, but was caught by a gentleman who stood just behind him. Then they were parted, going in opposite directions, and for the next half-hour nothing else was talked about on 'Change. The affair seemed to be very amusing to many of the members, who said that both gentlemen are exemplary deacons, Mr. Roots in the Second Presbyterian and Mr. Wasson in the Central Christian church.

The former gentleman is 74 years of age, the latter about 30 years younger. It was anticipated that the Board of Directors of the Chamber would take some action on the matter at their meeting this afternoon, but they did not do so.

MASON, TENN., FIRED.

An Incendiary Starts a Blaze that Does $30,000 Worth of Damage.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

MASON, TENN., March 20.—A $30,000 fire occurred here this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. Four of the stores in the Griffin block were totally destroyed. J. W. Ashner occupied two of them with a stock of general merchandise amounting in value to about $12,000, which he says is almost a total loss, the goods that were saved being badly damaged. J. L. Webster occupied the one next to the hotel, which was the last to burn, but seemed in imminent danger of falling all the time during the burning of the three buildings below. D. McNellis occupied the house just below Ashner & Co., which is a total loss, caused by the falling walls of the other houses. He carried a large stock of whiskies, but succeeded in saving nearly all of his stock.

The hotel seemed to be the first on fire, and burned longer than either of the stores. The property was partially insured. Mrs. Griffin, who was running the hotel, owned all the buildings that were burned. She had $5,000 insurance on the hotel and stores and $1,000 on the furniture that was valued at $2,500. J. W. Ashner's stock was insured for $5,000; valued at $12,000. J. L. Webster was insured for $1,500; stock valued at $2,000. D. McNellis had no insurance.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Insurance has been high here for the past ten years, and will doubtless be hard to get at any price now. All those who have been burned out will resume business in a few days.

An Old Feud Settled.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PORTLAND, IND., March 20.—At Dunkirk, this county, to-day at 1 o'clock, occurred a final settlement of an old feud between Dr. B. F. Dillon and R. H. Hartford, both drug men of that place. Dillon, when under the influence of liquor, had in the past frequently threatened the life of Hartford. For two or three days Dillon has been drinking and threatening vengeance on Hartford, and it now seems as though Hartford was alarmed and had armed himself. This afternoon Dillon entered Hartford's store, repeating his threats previously made. A quarrel ensued, and Dillon made a motion as if reaching for a revolver, when Hartford fired, the ball penetrating the neck and severing the jugular vein.

Hartford's friends claim the shooting was done in self-defense.

Marine Intelligence.

DOVER, March 20.—Arrived—Westphalia, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20.—Arrived—Ohio, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Arrived—Silesia, Hamburg; City of Chester, Liverpool; W. A. Scholton, Rotterdam; Bothnia, Liverpool.

LONDON, March 20.—Arrived out—Abyssinia, New York; Assyrian Monarch, New York; British Crown, Philadelphia; Acton and Carnbrea, Galveston; Humber and Olivetto, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Cleared—Steamships Craiglon, Havre; Discoverer, Liverpool; Ellie Knight, Livingstone; schooner Sophie Krany, Fall River. Arrived—Steamships R. F. Mathews, Cardiff; Enrique, Liverpool.

Lynch Law In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The *Chronicle's* Modesto, Cal., special says: "Robbins and Doane, citizens of Modesto, who were accused but acquitted of having outraged two girls aged 11 and 13 years, daughters of J. N. McCrellis, were notified some days ago by the San Joaquin Regulators, a vigilance committee, to leave town or suffer death. Owing to the shameless way in which the two girls gave their evidence in the trial, the McCrellis family was included in the order of banishment. The Robbins and McCrellis family departed immediately, but Doane delayed, and 15 masked men visited his place last night and shot him dead on sight.

A Fund for Carl Schurz.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will say: "Some of the friends of Carl Schurz propose to raise a fund of $100,-000 for him. It is understood that Jesse Seligman has taken a prominent part, and has the subscriptions under his charge. The list has not been filled, although the gift has been under consideration two or three weeks. Seligman said such a plan was contemplated by Schurz's friends, but he declined to give any further information, as the plan had hardly taken definite shape, and he could not say what amount the gift would probably be or who the subscribers were."

The O. and M. Receivership.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The long and memorable Receivership of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad will probably end with the current month. The Board of Directors will meet to reorganize in this city on Saturday next. It is no longer a secret that the present General Manager, Capt. W. W. Peabody, will be elected President, Mr. McClintock, who is holding over, retiring from that position. This will not only be a measure of economy, as one man will then perform the duties of both President and General Manager, but it will be a marked recognition of Capt. Peabody's distinguished services to the great property.

Western Export Association.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The Western Export Association met here to-day in secret session. The proceedings are not definitely known, but it is stated that considerable trouble was experienced in keeping the association together, some of the members not being satisfied with the restricted capacity on which the distilleries are now running. Two Frenchmen, dealers in alcohol, who came here yesterday from Cincinnati, were not present at the meeting. It is stated they are here in relation to the surplus alcohol, considerable of which is in Peoria.

Murdered on a Bridge.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, March 20.—An unknown man was murdered after a fearful struggle on the trestle leading to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bridge, on the west side of the river, to-night. The body was carried to a point on the bridge and dropped down into the river. Two men, hearing the struggle and a call for help, ran to the rescue. The night was cloudy, and the murderer rushed between them on the trestle and escaped. The police force and others are on his track.

M'FADDEN, THE EXPRESS ROBBER

He Declares That He Will Never Go to the Penitentiary Alive.

[*St. Louis Republican.*]

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon George H. McFadden, the young express robber, made a desperate attempt to furnish the Coroner a job, and though not immediately successful, it is believed that Dr. Nidelet will soon be called upon to perform his official duties in the case, and the subject will be McFadden himself. Ever since his arrest McFadden has put on a bold front. The detectives, one after another, took a hand at pumping him, and in all instances they failed to bring to the surface anything of a compromise character outside of the telegrams and circumstantial evidence which caused his arrest. He believed that Tiller would hold out in his determination not to implicate him in the robbery, but the pressure was more than the recreant express clerk could stand, and yesterday he "squealed."

The "squeal" was not long nor vociferous, but there was sufficient vigor about it to daze McFadden, and the result was that it set that young man to thinking.

Chief Harrigan said: "McFadden, you had better plead guilty; it might save you a couple of years' time."

The man from Texas looked the Chief in the eye and said: "Do you think I am a fool? I'll never plead guilty."

To Mr. Morsman he said: "I am not afraid, for I'll never go to the penitentiary alive."

He was evidently determined to keep his word, as subsequent events testified. When informed of Tiller's action he became dejected and came to the conclusion that he was too good for this wicked world, and resolved to get out of it and go where prying Milwaukee clerks are "barred" and where travelers' trunks are not molested. He studied some time over the proper manner to make his exit.

GLASS AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.

It could be done in a number of ways, but they were all old and stereotyped. Finally he hit upon one that would create a sensation, especially in his stomach. He sent for his dinner, and when it arrived he took a small bottle, about four inches long, out of his pocket and crushed it into fragments on the floor of his cell. He gathered up the pieces very deliberately, and mixed them with the food that had been placed before him. The dinner consisted of chicken, accompanied by the usual vegetables and bread. The glass was placed in the bread and vegetables and all of it swallowed. When this had been accomplished McFadden spoke to Tiller, who was in a cell some distance away, and told him that he intended to commit suicide. Tiller only laughed. As an article of diet, glass has never been popular, except with the goat and ostrich, and in a short time Mr. McFadden's dessert began to assert itself.

While conveying him to the jail the Sheriff noticed that he was unusually pale, but supposed that he was laboring under excitement brought on by developments in the case. Both robbers were placed in the same cell, and immediately after being locked up McFadden became deadly sick.

HE CONFESSED TO TILLER.

He laid down and suffered the most intense agony for more than hour, until finally the pain became so intense that he could hold out no longer, and he informed Tiller of what he had done. The latter instantly summoned Adam Paus, the jail guard, and told him of McFadden's condition. A telephone message was sent to the City Dispensary, and in a few minutes Dr. Dorsett arrived with a half-dozen emetics in the jail. Assisted by Deputy Jailer Waters, he went to work on McFadden, but the results were unsatisfactory. It was four hours since he had swallowed the glass and it had passed out through the stomach into the intestines. He vomited freely, but the glass was beyond the reach of emetics. He was powdered, sulphured and salted for over an hour, but with slight relief. Dr. Dorsett pronounces the case a bad one, and said that the chances of recovery were very slight. The glass will cut like a razor, and either peritonitis or inflammation of the bowels will set in, with fatal results.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

The Chief of Police, in speaking of McFadden last night, said that he was a singular character. Upon arriving in Sherman after the robbery had been committed he was told by a friend that the City Marshal had received a telegram from St. Louis asking that he be arrested. The friend told him to get away. He replied that he had done nothing and that he was not going to leave. If they wanted him they could get him. He then went to, his room where he found that his trunk had been broken open. He learned that the Express Company was responsible for this act, and, going to the local office he asked the superintendent what was meant by such outrageous conduct. He would make the company buy him a new trunk, and if they had an order for his arrest they could find him at work in the morning at the car repair shops. True enough, they did find him there and placed him under arrest.

THE AMOUNT STILL MISSING.

It is now officially stated that the amount of money still missing is $12,000. A couple of days ago a carpenter, whose name is not given, informed the Express Company that a couple of days after the robbery he was hired to make a strong box for a young man stopping in a room at 413 Morgan street. The suspicion that the box might be connected with the robbery did not flash into his brain until he had read several accounts of the affair. Then he told his suspicions, and the detectives hustled around and succeeded in locating Tiller and McFadden at the above number. The furnished room was let by a man named Burton, who yesterday positively identified Tiller and McFadden as the parties who occupied the room prior to and immediately after the robbery. He says that a week before the robbery McFadden, who went by the name of Taylor, rented the room and paid two weeks' rent in advance. He was occasionally visited by a man whom Burton now recognizes os Tiller.

VISITORS COULD NOT BE SEEN.

The room was situated at the head of the landing, so that all the visitors could not be observed, but the landlord is confident that another man, not yet under arrest, also visited the room. Both men were very seedy as regarded dress, and dirty in appearance. After Sunday, Mrs. Burton observed that they had two extra valises in the room besides the two trunks which were already there. One of the trunks and the valise captured with Tiller have been identified as those which were in the room. On Tuesday McFadden left, taking with him the sole-leather trunk which was shipped from the Main-street depot to Chicago. The next day Tiller ordered the carpenter to make the strong box, and after it was finished he took it to the room and filled it with silver coin and bullion.

SENT TO A FICTITIOUS NAME.

He then marked it in a fictitious name, and, engaging an expressman named Harry Gilmore, ordered the trunk taken to the United States Express office and shipped to Kansas City, with orders to hold it until it was called for. The same night Tiller, disguised as a tramp, took a train for Chicago, where it is supposed he joined McFadden, who left for the Lake City the previous evening. Chief Harrigan says he is confident that Tiller left on Wednesday night and not on Friday night, as has been stated. It is believed that some of the money was "held out" in Chicago by Tiller. At any rate, McFadden immediately shipped the trunk to Milwaukee under the name of Payton. Tiller followed it to Milwaukee on Saturday, and had trouble in securing the trunk, owing to an error of the express company in shipping it Nayton instead of Payton. This gave rise to the telegram found on McFadden, "In what name did you ship trunk?"

HE RETURNED TO ST. LOUIS.

McFadden left Chicago Saturday night and came back to this city, and, going to the room on Morgan street Sunday, secured his effects and departed for Sherman.

When the Express Company learned that a box of silver had been shipped to Kansas City a telegram was sent to the officers there, and the box was found stored in the United States Express Company's office. It was shipped back, and when opened in this city was found to be intact. The box contained about $1,600. The authorities are of the opinion that the remainder of the missing money, some $15,000, is in the possession of a third party or lying in some express office waiting to be called for.

WIRE WAIFS.

THE Josephine Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., burned last night. Loss, $20,000; insured for $12,000.

A FIRE late Wednesday night at Mason, Tennessee, burned Gifling's Hotel and the stores of J. L. Webster and J. W. Ashner.

THE Governor of Pennsylvania has respited until the first of June Jesse Carter, of Allegheny county, sentenced to be hung April 3.

A FIRE at Whitewright, Texas, Wednesday destroyed the stores of Pennington, Sears & Co. and Hood & Levely. Loss, $26,000; insurance, $14,000.

THE strike of lasters in the shoe factories at West Medway, Massachusetts, has collapsed. The strikers returned to work yesterday at the old rates.

THE passengers who arrived at Boston on the brig Screamer and were wrongfully represented to be a Cuban banditti, sail for San Domingo Saturday.

THE fire in the Rafferty coal mine at Sharer, Pennsylvania, was extinguished Wednesday night. The mine was not badly damaged, and the loss will not exceed $300.

LONG'S tobacco warehouse at Manheim, Pennsylvania, burned yesterday morning, with 300 cases of tobacco and a large quantity of cigars. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $22,000.

REPORTS from Maries county, in Southwest Missouri, say that the cattle disease has broken out in that county. Three herds are affected, but prompt action has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

THE funeral of the late Alderman Foley, of Chicago, occurred yesterday at Buffalo, New York, and was the largest attended in that city for many months. A large delegation from Chicago was in attendance.

Gen. Weitzel's Funeral.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Services over the remains of the late Godfrey Weitzel, of the United States Engineer Corps, will be held in Cincinnati, where the body will be sen to-morrow morning. The wife and daughter of the dead General, and his chief clerk and friend, T. J. Christman, will accompany the body. An escort of military officers in citizens' dress will accompany the body to the Broad-street station.

Lexington Horse Sales.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The *News Journal* Lexington, Ky., special says: The black mare Cathedral was sold for $4,000 to John Cline & Sons, Renssalaer, Mo.; the bay colt Jim Rattler for $1,500 to J. B. Black, Lexington; Pioneer Boy, three years, for $1,500, to N. B. Bowles, Saline county, Mo.; the yearling colt Brignoli Wilkes for $1,500, to A. C. Remy, Indianapolis, and the thoroughbred stallion Strathmore for $1,000, to L. Duvall, Richmond, Mo.

With Soft Gloves.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, and Joe Denning, of this city, fought four rounds, with soft gloves, to-night, for $250 aside. The result was practically decided in the first round, when Mitchell gave clear proof that he was superior in every way to his antagonist, who weighed 200 to Mitchell's 160 pounds. Over 500 people witnessed the fight.

The Blue and Gray United.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers called by Gen. J. B. Gordon was attended by large delegations from this and neighboring cities. Gen. Gordon was authorized to appoint a committee of ex-Confederates to co-operate with the committees of the Grand Army of the Republic in aid of a soldiers' home at Richmond, Va.

Nearing the End.

CHICAGO, March 20.—The *Daily News'* Petersburg, Ill., special says the entire day was consumed in hearing the arguments of the counsel in the trial of O. A. Carpenter, on the charge of the murder of Zora Burns. The closing argument was begun at the night session to-night and will be concluded to-morrow, when the case will be given to the jury.

Crushed to Death.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

WABASH, IND., March 20.—At noon to-day Del. Snyder, a boy eight years of age, living at Andrews, in attempting to board a train on the Wabash road at that point, fell under the wheels and was so badly crushed that death ensued to-night.

A Tough Citizen's Suicide.

DODGE CITY, KS., March 20.—Dublin Jack, a tough citizen of this place (his other name is unknown), suicided this afternoon by throwing himself in front of a swiftly-moving train. He was terribly mangled, so much so that recognition would have been impossible had he not been seen before jumping.

In the First Degree.

MARYSVILLE, KAN., March 20.—To-day Samuel Frayer was convicted of murder in the first degree for the horrible double murder of the Pennington family, in Wells township, on the 6th of February. The jury was out only twenty minutes.

Whisky Gave Him Away.

DANVILLE, VA., March 20.—The police arrested to-day a man who, while drunk on a Midland train yesterday, confessed that he had killed two colored men named Sam and Henry Clark, and wounded United States bailiff Lee Jones.

A Professorship at Harvard Abolished.

BOSTON, MASS., March 20.—A special meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, to-day voted to concur in the vote to abolish the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Greek, established in 1860.

Good Enough for Americans.

[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

The Paris journalists are making it uncomfortably hot for our country people in Paris, and the American colony is not as pleasantly situated as it might be. Perhaps the best thing that colony could do would be to return home. America is quite good enough for any Americans.

Merely a Difference of Opinion.

[*French Fun.*]

A gentleman bought a newspaper, and tendered in payment a piece of forty sous. The newspaper woman: "I haven't the change; you can pay me as you pass along to-morrow." The gentleman: "But suppose I should be killed to-day?" The newspaper woman: "Oh, it wouldn't be a very great loss!"

Had a Good Excuse.

[*French Fun.*]

A mother-in-law said to her son-in-law: "So, monsieur, you were at the ball last evening, and it has not been a month since you lost your wife!" "That's true, mamma," answered the culprit, with a contrite air, "but I beg to remind you that I danced very sadly!"

A Wonderful Old Man.

[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

The German "Postman" pronounces himself in excellent health, and he ought to know. When the Chancellor's wonderful powers of suction are considered, he must certainly be regarded as one of the most remarkable men of the century.

Has Found His Level.

[*Chicago Times.*]

Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, is said to be meeting with the most gratifying success in the poultry and egg business. His chickens are brought up on strict temperance principles, and the eggs are never sold unless the purchaser is willing to swear they shall not be used for egg-nog.

Revivalism in England.

[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are said to be meeting with great success in the conversion of her Britannic Majesty's subjects in England. Their efforts do not appear to exercise any perceptible effect upon the explosive classes.

Poison in Oleomargarine.

[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

A new way has been discovered by which disappointed persons can ascend the golden stairs. They have only to enter an oleomargarine factory and await the final summons. It comes in small doses.

Hartford's Little Philanthropists.

[*Boston Journal.*]

Several little girls at Hartford have been holding a fair to purchase a wooden leg for a newsboy named Brodarick, who was run over last summer, and $66 of the necessary $100 was raised

ON 'CHANGE

The Stock Market in Wall Street Opens Strong, Weakening on a Bear Raid,

But Proves Buoyant, Readjusting Itself After the Raiders Have Covered.

The Close Shows the Ruling Power in Bull Hands, and Advanced Prices Are Probable.

Chicago's Grain Market More Interesting Than It Has Been For a Long Time.

SPECULATIVE RUMORS.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, March 20.—The stock market opened strong to-day on the settlement of the differences among the Northwestern railroads, and there was an advance of from ¼ to 1 per cent. Later the bears made a violent attack on Union Pacific on the story that a suit had been begun to enjoin the payment of the April dividend. It was said by President Dillon that he had no knowledge of such a suit, but the stock was weak any way on the serious falling off in earnings in January, and it was knocked off 1 per cent. in quick order. The bears covered at the decline and the market began to go up again. There was some interest in Pacific preferred, which advanced 1⅛ per cent. and was quite heavily bought.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors Charles B. Wright was elected a Director in the place of Henry Villard, resigned. Mr. Wright has been identified with the company for years and served as its President. He resigned from the Directory two years ago on account of ill health, and his re-election was entirely unexpected to himself. Nothing else but routine matter was transacted at the board meeting.

It is believed on the street that Mr. Gould is moving stock. In any event, it is very strong, and it was closely followed by the rest of the ex-Villard stocks. All these stocks have been dull for a couple of months. There is a considerable short interest in them and if they are properly manipulated they may be advanced considerably. The situation in Washington is regarded as much more satisfactory than any time since the introduction of the House Committee resolution forfeiting the land grant. It is believed there will be powerful opposition among the Democratic members of the House to so sweeping a measure. The Pacifics, if the talk about them to-day is taken into account, have recovered from the unpopularity of last autumn, almost for the first time since September. There was a bullish feeling in them and they were bought with confidence.

To-day's advance in the general list was slight, it was apparent ten days ago that the bulls still had control, but it now seems as if they had determined on another advance. Every day this week the market has steadily advanced without much pressure. There is undoubtedly a good deal of buying by leading speculators, and the response of the market has had the effect of disconcerting the bears. One excellent sign, the precursor frequently of a better market, is the strength and activity of bonds. Many securities that went begging a month ago are now in strong demand and prices improve daily.

It is known that floating stocks are pretty generally locked up, which gives the bulls an undue advantage and counteracts to a large degree the bearish feeling in regard to the general situation. If Mr. Gould comes home a bull, he will find the market in a better condition for a rise than when he left, and, as he prophesied, higher. Gold shipments, a stiffer rate for money, decreased railroad earnings and the usual movement of funds about April 1 may be used by the bears and retard a heavy advance, but with half the energy displayed last January Mr. Gould can go on with his movement until the promise of crops comes to his assistance. The outlook is for an active market, and, barring unusual accidents, a higher range of prices.

The Secretary of the Metal Exchange, in speaking of the quotations of iron, said they were made for iron certificates on the basis of No. 2 iron. The quotation this morning was 18¾. The person who bought at this price would have the option of selecting No. 1 iron at an advance of $1 per ton, but if any particular brand of iron was insisted upon 50 cents additional would be added by the seller. The rate in the regular market is 20¼ strong.

The Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal Company issued to-day a spring circular, at about 15 cents decline in prices.

AT CHICAGO.

THE GRAIN MARKET WAS A GREAT DEAL MORE INTERESTING THAN FOR A LONG TIME.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHICAGO, March 20.—With no big trading, with even a very narrow range of fluctuations, the grain market to-day was a good deal more interesting than it has been at any time within the past fortnight, and all because, for once, the incessant decline in wheat was stopped, and even a little advance begun. Lindblom was feeling especially fine. There were animated discussions of the situation about the wheat pit in all the offices tonight. It was everywhere conceded that there had, in street parlance, been good buying.

Kershaw bought largely. So did Poole, Kent & Co. and Dwight & Gillette. It was said in some quarters that Lindblom had been a seller, but this was probably a mistake. Ream was changing wheat over from May to June, selling the first and buying the latter. This made him appear at certain times as a seller, which he really was not. He offered to change over, and seized blocks that anybody offered. There was some buying by the little shorts, but no alarm was at all apparent among the big ones, if there are any big wheat shorts.

May wheat opened at 94⅝c, advanced to 95⅛c and closed at last on the curb at 95@95⅛c. The call sold "puts" at 94⅝@94¾c, and there were big trades made in both privileges. The weather was exceptionally fine, so fine that even had there been a determined effort made to boost prices, which there was not, an advance would have been stubborn.

It was rumored to-night that Kershaw had sold 50,000 bushels of wheat for export. There was also the report, much more significant, that east-bound rail freights had been lowered to 15c.

It is certain that rates as low as this have been attainable by certain people, especially David Dows & Co., for some time; so that this second cut, if it has really been made, will effect no revolution. It ought, however, to send out the wheat and corn piled up here.

Rain is predicted here, to-morrow, but no lowering of temperature. This, of course, if it has any influence at all, ought to weaken the price of wheat, for a warm rain is what is best for the growing wheat now.

"Is there any concentrated long wheat in the market?" asked a trader of his broker to-night. "If there is any concentration in good hands, I want to buy; if there is not, I want to sell."

"Well," was replied, "I don't agree with your reasoning, and don't think an advance from the figures is contingent upon the action of any clique of big operators."

Still there are certainly some big concentrated holdings of wheat. Lindblom's principals probably own 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels. Van Weigan, I think, holds perhaps 1,000,000, Kent & Co. are long, and Hamill & Brine, unless they were short some millions, must be long a big line now. They have been buying. McCormick, Adams & Co. have been big buyers of late. All these people represent the best traders in this market. There are, on the other hand, out some enormous lines of short wheat. Geo. C. Walker & Co. are believed to be short for their customers some millions of bushels.

The feeling to-night among conservative commisseon houses is, that while an advance is likely to come, it is also likely to be slow, unless there comes a cold snap, or some other accident, to alarm the shorts.

Puts and calls to-night sold within ⅛c of each other. Calls on May actually sold immediately after the call at 56⅝c, the closing price of the option, and a put sold at 56⅜. One straddle was sold at the closing price on 100,000 bushels for $300.

The corn pit was altogether without incident. The receipts were small, 232 cars, but shippers say that Chicago No. 2 corn is 4c above any other market in creation. Unless the receipts hold up very soon, the corn bulls will be getting very tired.

Provisions were higher and a trifle more active, but the latter is saying very little, for of late the pork crowd has been doing little other than idling. Those on the inside still claim that selling is hazardous, and that purchases made and stuck to will make big money. May pork stopped at $18 12½, and May lard at $9 62½.

Registration Demanded.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

When a man knows the mind of his fellow-citizens with absolute certainty, and knows positively, too, the hour of ripest opportunity has arrived for the expression of that mind, he has an indisputable right to step forward and raise his voice as spokesman for those fellow-citizens. On the subject of registration the COURIER-JOURNAL possesses the qualifications for this office beyond the shade of a doubt. It is a citizen here—and, I am sure, one of the best—and it is eminently an inquiring and a knowing citizen. That the paper has now lifted up its voice in demand of a registration law is rightly hailed with gladness by every elector in Louisville, except the bummer and the professional vote-broker. I never was quite so certain of a thing as I am of this.

I hear registration pronounced upon the air when I go down town in the horse-car in the morning. I hear it talked over in the counting-room during the day, and the same topic is up for remarks when I walk out home with a friend after the day's work is finished. Is registration a matter of debate in these conversations? No. The invariable tone is that of commendation of the measure and condemnation of the brilliant Louisville delegation who oppose it at Frankfort.

The merits of a registration law must be patent to every man who is not stubbornly indifferent or lifelessly callous to the crying needs of this, our once proud and progressive city. If a man be found within the corporate boundary who will say it is not well to register each and every qualified voter in a precinct, with his residence clearly set down in respect of both time and place, and register him a fixed period previous to every election day, if such a dissenter be found, I say let him not forget to supplement his view by frankly acknowledging that he has not given the subject its due consideration. The truth is, registration is our only escape from political destruction. The press and the statesmen may denounce the subversion of the ballot-right by military or fraud agencies as a great threat and danger to our political existence, but I say here and now that the subversion of that self-same, God-given right by the vote-broker and bummer is a thrice more portentious threat and thrice more dangerous wrong than could be made by the presence at the polls of the whole United States army or the proceedings of the most venal counting boards that were ever constituted.

Electors of the city of Louisville, wake up! Wake before the thieves and bummers and bosses and rings have taken away from you your every political right. You are now, in respect to your influence upon those who govern you in the guise of appointees, soundly sleeping. When you are awake yours is the power to make and break public servants; asleep and the so-called servants are indubitably sure to exchange places with you and become your masters, while you become servants. Will you awake? It is either now or not at all. The corrupt rings are in their secret council closets every night; their henchmen crowd the lobbies at Frankfort and get whatever legislation they wish. These organizations are operating upon definite, matured plans. Their successes already number many, but the grand object is not yet fully accomplished; it will not be until every city office and every county office and every judicial office in this community is filled by some accessory to this damnable crime of universal corruption and thievery!

Is it speculation or hypothetical that such a calamity is to befall us? By no means. It is a certainty, unless something is done. Registration would prove an insurmountable obstacle to these persons. Then let the General Assembly give us the law regardless of the Louisville delegation. And let them give it to us now, and not wait. The exigency is imperative. The cohorts of corruption are elated at this hour, and are confident of very soon controlling the city. Let the citizens arise in their sovereignty and act or else expect to bid adieu to that sovereignty for an indefinite period.

I have been to Frankfort, and have seen with my own eyes. I might say I have smelled with my own nostrils. The stench and effluvia of corruption seem to have so filled the air that my very clothing absorbed it, and I have, since returning, involuntarily put on other clothes, for fear of disease.

God speed the dear old COURIER-JOURNAL. Its life is the best history of our city. It has been the people's *vade mecum* for generations, and upon it they rely. It is the only newspaper in Louisville, and its advocacy of registration must and will be heard at Frankfort. ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Racing at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, March 20.—The Directors of the Inter-State Fair Association of this city have decided to hold a spring trotting and running meeting, to begin May 20 next, and continue four days. The announcement of premiums will be made at an early day, and it is expected will attract good horses from all parts of the country. It was resolved to establish a permanent organization, and make this the first of a series of annual meetings.

Charged With an Attempt to Defraud.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Wm. Easley, the sugar refiner, against whom Stevenson, Fernold & Co. recently recovered a verdict for $48,000, was brought before Judge Ludlow on a warrant of arrest charging him with disposing of his property with the intention of defrauding his creditors. Bail was fixed at $50,000.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF LOUISVILLE. Latitude 38° 14' 58". | Longitude 85° 45' 52".

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

THE RIVER AT PITTSBURGH.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—The river is rising slowly, with 11 feet 10 inches on the marks. It is cloudy and cooler. Business is dull and freight offerings have been light all the week. The rate to St. Louis is 12½ cents on heavy and 15 to 20 cents on light freight. To New Orleans it is 25 cents on heavy. The Graham did not get out until noon to-day. The Chesapeake arrived and departed. The Montana was hard aground at the foot of Seven-mile island this morning, a good ways out of the channel; but as the river was rising, it was expected she would get off during the day. The Resolute will leave for St. Louis to-morrow. The Scotia and Batchelor are due to-night. Capt. Sam Brown is able to be about again, though not fully recovered. Capt. Charley Bailey, of the Eagle, is very ill at McKeesport with inflammatory rheumatism.

PITTSBURGH, March 20, Noon.—River 12 feet 11 inches and rising. Cloudy and cool.

PITTSBURGH, March 20, Night.—River 13 feet and about stationary. Cloudy and cool.

WHEELING, March 20, Noon.—River 16 feet 9 inches and rising. Departed—Batchelor, Pittsburgh, 8 A. M.; Scotia, Pittsburgh, 9 A. M.; Chesapeake, Marietta, 11 A. M.; Diurnal, Parkersburg 11 A. M. Emma Graham due down. Locals all on time. Weather cloudy and cool.

WHEELING, March 20, Night.—River 18 feet and rising. Passed down—John Penny and B. D. Wood. Passed up—Lioness. Emma Graham due down. Locals all on time. Weather cloudy and cool.

CINCINNATI, March 20, Noon.—River 44 feet and falling. Cloudy. Thermometer 50°. Arrived—Buckeye State, Memphis; Stockdale, Pittsburgh.

CINCINNATI, March 20, Night.—River 43 feet 3 inches and falling. Clear and cool. Departed—Stockdale, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, March 20, Noon.—River still at a stand, with 39 feet 8 inches on the gauge. Warmer and clearing weather. Arrived—John Gilbert, Cincinnati, 10 A. M. Departed—Grace Morris, Cannelton, 11 A. M.

EVANSVILLE, March 20, Night.—But little change in the river, with 39 feet 8 inches scant on the gauge. Thermometer 40° to 54°; barometer 29. Arrived—Dexter, Paducah. Departed—Gilbert, Tennessee river, 1 P. M.; Dexter, Paducah, 11 P. M. Passed down—Joe Williams; reported to have sunk two barges in a fog between Owensboro and Rockport.

CAIRO, ILL., March 20, Noon.—Arrived—Mississippi, St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Future City, below, 3 A. M.; Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati, 5; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 6; City of Cairo, St. Louis, 11. Departed—Future City, St. Louis, 7 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 7; Ironsides, Ohio, 11. River 44 feet 2 inches and rising. Cloudy and cool.

CAIRO, ILL., March 20, Night.—Arrived—Ohio, Memphis, 4 P. M.; Sam Roberts, Helena, 5. Departed—Charles Brown, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg, 3 P. M.; Ohio, Cincinnati, 5 P. M. River 45 feet and rising. Cloudy; thermometer 56°.

ST. LOUIS, March 20, Night.—Arrived—Joseph Henry and Centennial, New Orleans. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. The river has risen 1 foot 9 inches; 16 feet 1 inch by gauge. Cloudy and cool.

MEMPHIS, March 20, Noon.—River rising. Arrived—Kate Adams, Arkansas City; J. W. Gaff, Cincinnati. Departed—City of St. Louis, St. Louis, 4 A. M. Clear.

MEMPHIS, March 20, Night.—The river rose 2 inches. Departed—Kate Adams, Arkansas City, 6 P. M. Clear.

VICKSBURG, March 20, Night.—Departed—Paris C. Brown, New Orleans, 2 P. M. Passed up—Boaz and tow, this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, Night.—Annie P. Silver, due to-morrow from St. Louis. Clear and warmer. River fell two inches.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

THE INDICATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, northerly winds, no change in temperature.

For the Western Gulf States, warmer, generally fair weather, easterly to southerly winds.

FOR TENNESSEE AND THE OHIO VALLEY, GENERALLY FAIR WEATHER, WINDS SHIFTING TO NORTHEAST TO SOUTHEAST, SLIGHT RISE IN TEMPERATURE, NEARLY STATIONARY, FOLLOWED BY LOWER BAROMETER.

For the Lower Lake region, generally fair weather, north to west winds, becoming variable, slight rise in temperature, falling preceded in the eastern portion by rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, generally fair weather, followed during the night by local rains, northeasterly winds, becoming variable, slight rise in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi valley, light local rains, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, easterly winds in the southern portions, variable winds in the northern portions.

For the Missouri valley, local rains, generally cloudy weather, nearly stationary temperature, northeasterly winds becoming variable.

For the Pacific coast, fair weather.

For Colorado, light rain or snow.

The Lower Mississippi river remains about stationary, except in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where it will rise slightly. The Lower Missouri and Upper Ohio will rise slowly. The Cumberland, Arkansas and Red rivers will fall.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD — SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

Official.] LOUISVILLE, KY., March 20, 1884.

	6:25 A. M.	10:25 A. M.	2:25 P. M.	6:25 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
Barometer	30.027	30.111	30.114	30.161	30.198
Thermomet'r	48.5	49.0	54.5	53.2	51.0
Dew-point	43.0	42.0	45.0	44.0	45.0
Humidity	82	77	65	71	80
Wind	W.	N. W.	W.	W.	N. W.
Velocity	8	4	10	9	4
Weather	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.	Cl'dy.

Mean daily barometer........30.113
Mean daily thermometer........51.3
Mean daily dew-point........43.7
Mean daily humidity........75.7
Maximum thermometer........55.5
Minimum thermometer........46.0
Maximum velocity of wind, 14 miles per hour, west.

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1884, 2:25 P. M.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations 7 A. M., 3 P. M., 11 P. M. (Washington time):

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermom.	Wind: Direc'n (From)	Wind: Vel'y per hr	Rainfall last 8 hrs	State of Weather.
E. Gulf States:						
New Orleans	30.05	72	N.	6	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.10	71	N.W	7	.....	Clear.
W. G'lf States:						
Fort Smith	30.04	72	E.	8	.....	Clear.
Galveston	30.09	68	E.	13	.....	Clear.
Indianola	30.04	67	E.	15	.....	Cloudy.
Little Rock	30.10	63	E.	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Shreveport	30.02	71	N. E	Lt.	.....	Clear.
O. V'l & Tenn:						
Chattanooga	30.07	65	S.W	6	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.13	50	N.	8	.....	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.11	54	W.	10	.....	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.11	60	N.W	Lt.	.....	Clear.
Nashville	30.09	62	N.W	8	*	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.04	45	N.W	8	*	Cloudy.
Up. Miss. V'y:						
Cairo	30.18	53	N.	7	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.18	47	S.E.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Dubuque	30.19	49	N. E	Lt.	*	Fair.
Keokuk	30.21	43		3	.....	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.20	45	N.W	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.20	46	N.W	7	.....	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.21	48		12	.....	....
Missouri V'l:						
Leavenworth	30.13	46	E.	7	.....	Fair.
Omaha	30.23	40	E.	6	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.24	38	E.	6	.....	Cloudy.
Ex. Northwest						
Bismarck	30.26	28	S.E.	Lt.	.....	Cloudy.
Middle Slope:						
Dodge City	29.91	65	S.E.	18	.....	Fair.
Fort Elliott	29.87	74	S.	12	.....	Clear.
North Platte	30.07	41	E.	24	0.05	Cloudy.
S'thern Slope:						
Ft. Stockton	29.92	76	....	....	.....	Fair.
Lake Region:						
Chicago	30.18	40	N.	8	*	Fair.

*Inappreciable.

COMPARATIVE DATA—CORRESPONDING DAYS OF DIFFERENT YEARS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 20, 1884.

March 20.	Mean daily barometer.	Thermometer: Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean rela'e humidity	Prev. direc'n of wind	Rainfall (inches)	Character of day
1873	29.856	35.0	51.0	33.0	64.7	N.W	.....	Cloudy
1874	30.075	45.0	52.0	38.0	54.7	N.E	.....	Fair.
1875	29.805	29.7	37.0	28.0	77.5	N.W	0.13	Cloudy
1876	29.752	29.0	31.0	24.0	92.0	N.W	0.21	Cloudy
1877	29.802	54.5	66.0	32.0	61.0	S. E	.....	Clear.
1878	30.115	53.5	63.0	45.0	46.0	S. E	.....	Clear.
1879	29.948	48.7	54.0	33.0	58.3	S.	0.06	Cloudy
1880	30.202	48.0	57.0	43.0	38.0	W.	.....	Clear.
1881	29.681	38.7	42.0	37.0	70.0	S. W	0.01	Fair.
1882	29.773	59.7	74.0	49.0	88.0	N. E	1.06	Cloudy
1883	29.970	27.7	35.0	20.0	61.7	N.	.....	Fair.
1884	30.113	51.3	55.0	46.0	75.7	W.	.....	Cloudy

Stage of Water in Canal for Corresponding Days

1873...	8 feet 2 inches	1879...12 feet	0 inches
1874...	8 feet 2 inches	1880...18 feet	6 inches
1875...	17 feet 11 inches	1881...11 feet	0 inches
1876...	11 feet 5 inches	1882...10 feet	11 inches
1877...	13 feet 3 inches	1883... 8 feet	3 inches
1878...	11 feet 0 inches	1884...22 feet	4 inches

*Inappreciable.

LOCAL RIVER REPORT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Name.	*From*	*To.*
City of Madison	Cincinnati	Cincinnati.
Maggie Harper	Madison	Madison.
Grey Eagle	———	Henderson.
Fannie Freese	———	Ky. river.
Andy Baum	Cincinnati	Memphis.
Mattie Hays	Coast	Coast.
Towboats.		
Alex Swift	Pittsburgh	———
Percy Kelsey	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh.
W. G. Horner	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh.
Tom Dodsworth	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh.
Bengal Tiger	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh.
Fred Wilson	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh.
Nellie Speer	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh.
Dan Kaine	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh.
Sam Brown	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh.
BOATS DUE.		
Rainbow	Henderson	———
Hornet	Kentucky river	———

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

THE river is declining slowly, with 21 feet 3 inches in the canal last evening by the marks and 19 feet 3 inches in the chute on the falls. Business was brisk on the landing yesterday. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

THE gay and festive Ben Franklin leaves the foot of Third street at 3 o'clock for Cincinnati.

THE Hornet will leave this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Kentucky river.

THE fine and elegant steamer Rainbow, Capt. John K. Westfall, leaves the foot of Fourth street for Henderson and all way landings at 4 o'clock to-day.

A TRIP to New Orleans and back at this time would be one never to be forgotten. The coming of spring, the birth of the flowers, the songs of birds, the balmy air of the sweet, sunny South, freighted with the perfume of the magnolia and musical with the melodies of the merry mocking birds. The trip is one living, moving panorama of nature, the scenes constantly changing as the steamer wends her way, borne like a thing of life upon the broad bosom of the majestic and grand old Mississippi river. Then, to go on a boat officered by men whose politeness and courtesy are unquestioned, a boat that is safe, and in charge of officers who can not help winning your good will by their attentions to your wants, comforts and pleasures. Such a boat and such men as can not fail to make the trip a most delightful one leave here at 10 o'clock this morning. The boat is the great Belle of Shreveport, alias "Jumbo," and Capt. Wash. Thompson is in command. Think of it: 3,000 miles, three meals a day, good beds, fine music—all for $40. Why, it is cheaper than sponging on your mother-in-law, or boarding at a first-class hotel. Get ready and go South on "Jumbo."

OUR LOG.

THE Andy Baum received a nice lot of passengers here yesterday.

CAPT. JONATHAN WOOD got off the John A. Wood, at New Orleans, quite sick.

THE harbor and wharf presented a lively and business-like appearance yesterday.

CAPT. PINK VARBLE was as busy as a bee yesterday taking towboats over the falls.

COM. MIKE DUFFY, of Pittsburgh, is in the city on a visit to his brother, Capt. James T. Duffy.

CAPT. AMES FISHER, who has been under the weather for some weeks past, is able to get about again.

HERMAN GILSEY, of the Crawford House, Cincinnati, makes the present round trip on the Shreveport.

DIVER HIRAM HILL has left Cairo for Point Pleasant, W. Va., to look after the sunken steamer C. W. Anderson.

COL. D. R. DAVIDSON, an old coke manufacturer of Pittsburgh, died at Hot Springs, Ark., on the 18th, aged 64 years.

MR. PARIS C. BROWN, cashier of the Parker-Wise Boatstore Company, is again at his post, having recovered from his recent severe illness.

THE U. S. Board of Military Engineers will visit Pittsburgh on the 1st of April, to examine plans and models for the improvements of rivers.

CAPT. JOHN F. DRAVO has been elected President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. J. K. Moorhead.

THE Mississippi River Commission has just compiled a table of distances of the Mississippi river from Cairo to the Passes, and issued it in pamphlet form. The work is the result of surveys made by engineers in the employ of the commission, and is considered valuable by steamboatmen.

GEN. GODFREY WEITZEL, who died in Philadelphia yesterday morning, was born in Cincinnati, Nov. 1, 1835, and graduated at West Point in 1855. He was chief engineer in charge of the reconstruction of the Louisville and Portland canal and Weitzel's dams at the head of the canal and the falls. He was a gallant soldier and noted engineer. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

DRIFTWOOD.

THE Buckeye State leaves Sunday at 12 o'clock for Memphis....The Belle of Shreveport leaves at 10 o'clock this morning for New Orleans....The City of Madison was in and out on time with a good trip....The Harper left on time for Madison....The Fannie Freese, for Kentucky river, left at 4 o'clock with a good trip....The Mattie Hays arrived from lower coast with two barges of lumber and returned....The Grey Eagle left last evening for Henderson in place of the Fashion....The Andy Baum passed down at noon for Memphis. She added a big lot of freight and people here....The Montana is coming from Pittsburgh, bound for St. Louis....The R. R. Springer left New Orleans Wednesday for Cincinnati....The Ariadné, overdue from Evansville for Cincinnati, probably passed up last night....The Fashion arrived last night from Henderson and lays up for the present. The Mary Houston was overdue last evening from New Orleans for Cincinnati....The Sam Brown left yesterday morning for Pittsburgh with a tow of empties....The Dan Kaine, Percey Kelsey, W. G. Horner, Tom Dodsworth, Bengal Tiger, Fred Wilson and Nellie Speer were in yesterday with tows of coal and returned to Pittsburgh with empty barges. ....The Alex. Swift arrived with a tow of coal from Pittsburgh and took it over the falls ...The Riverside was the name of the barge sunk at the Steubenville bridge. The rails were insured. There was no insurance on the barge....There is a bad break at the head of Kanawha bar. The Hibernia, on her down trip, unshipped her rudder in the same place where the accident happened to her a day or two before. Her officers think there is a snag in the channel at that point. The engineer, in attempting to repair the damage, fell into the river and narrowly escaped drowning.... At Tehula City and Stonewall plantation the Tallahatchie is rising at the rate of 6 inches in 24 hours, and at Yazoo City 12 in 24 hours. From Sharkey's down to Greenwood, 100 miles below, many of the plantations on both sides of the river are overflowed, except a few high points, where all the stock has been placed and is secure. Greenwood is all under water, except the P. Line warehouse and the court-house. The plantations in Tchula Lake are now overflowed. No suffering, and no one in need of assistance; no loss of life or stock, and the people ask for no help, which is in striking contrast with 1882, when there was great suffering and distress. The planters all say that there has been up to this time no demoralization of labor on the plantations, and all along the river planters are in good spirits and think the crisis has passed in the high water, and that it will recede in ample time for them to pitch the crops as usual. The Tombigbee river is out of its banks and rising. Most of the people were forewarned and prepared themselves; hence live stock has not suffered to speak of.

SNAGS.

MEMPHIS *Appeal:* The case of Leibke vs. the Anchor Line Company for $20,000 damages, in being blown up on the Gold Dust, which has been on trial for the past two weeks in the Circuit Court, terminated to-day in a mistrial, the jury failing to agree. It is said that eleven of the jury favored assessing the amount, but one opposed. The jury held out three days, but couldn't reconcile themselves to a verdict.

PITTSBURGH *Telegraph:* In spite of the fact that coal sells at the bare cost of production at lower river points, the shippers of Pittsburgh have sent out 6,000,000 bushels during the past week. They do so in a measure under protest, for they know not what the caprices of the weather may have in store for them. The presence of this latest shipment of coal in the market below is a dead weight upon values. The benefits of cheap transportation for coal are lost sight of in the spasmodic, unreliable nature of the coal-shipping stages of water. In this feature of the coal trade is found the most potent argument, not only for a slack-watered Upper Ohio, but in favor of an early completion of the experimental dam at Davis Island. As the matter at present exists, it is neither one thing nor the other. It is an impediment to navigation, and wholly inoperative as testing or demonstrating anything, except that the Government can be terribly slow.

PIONEER BOAT-BUILDING AT NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY *Ledger:* "Talking of the back-water up Silver Creek reminded an old settler in Clark county of how, in the olden times, away back about 1819, when a ship and two boats were built near the Gut Ford. At that time Washington and Jacob Garrison ran a mill on the creek, and also owned large tracts of land in that vicinity. Washington Garrison was a ship carpenter. During the preceding summer, fall and winter two boats were built on the Clark county side, and a ship on the Floyd county side of the creek, and in the spring, when the back-water came up, they were all three launched and floated down to the mouth of the creek. A large crowd was present to witness the launchings, and a number of persons, as was the custom, launched on the crafts. Matthew Tomlin, long since deceased, broke the regulation bottle of wine over the prow of the ship and named her Oranoke. When the vessel struck the water she careened so that everybody thought she would capsize, and two ladies fainted from fright. The ship was taken to New Orleans by Jacob Garrison and sold for coasting services. The boats were used on the Ohio and some of its tributaries. Locust pins were used instead of spikes in the construction of the ship, as the pins would neither rot out nor rot the wood through which they were driven. Several small sloops and other sailing vessels were afterward built around the falls, but the Oranoke was probably the first ship ever built in this vicinity. Mrs. Mary Miller, recently commissioned captain of a steamer on the Lower Mississippi, is a relative of the Garrisons, and probably gets her love of navigation from the pioneer ship-builders of Silver creek.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

NO PHYSICIAN NEED HESITATE.

Dr. S. V. Clevenger, Chicago, Ill., says: "Horsford's Acid Phosphate should be made officinal. It is the most eligible form for the administration of phosphorus, and no physician need hesitate to order it on his prescription blanks."

STEAMBOATS.

For Cincinnati—U. S. Mail-line Steamers.

Leave daily at 2:42 P.M. Sundays at 11:42 A. M. Fare $3. Round trip $5, including meals, berths and passage, good until used. Boats leave dock at foot of Third st. WILL S. HAYS, FRANK CARTER, Sup't. Pass. and Ticket Agent. se22 d&Sutf

REGULAR U. S. MAIL-LINE.
For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
RAINBOW..................WESTFALL, Master.
Will leave as above THIS DAY, March 21, at 4 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.
W. S. HAYS, Ticket Ag't. S. W. BLACK, Pass. Ag't.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Co.
For Memphis and All Way Points.
BUCKEYE STATE......THORNBURG, Master.
Leaves SUNDAY, March 23, at 12 M. Through rates to all points on Memphis and Little Rock railroad; also Cumberland and Tennessee rivers WILL S. HAYS, Freight and Passenger Agent.

SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Leaves Every Friday and Monday
FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY POINTS.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
BELLE OF SHREVEPORT,
THOMPSON, Master. CHURCH, Clerk,
Leaves FRIDAY, March 21, at 10 A. M. The Golden Crown follows Monday, March 24. For freight or passage apply to B. C. LEVI, Agent. WILL S. HAYS, Pass. and Ticket Ag't.

FOR ST. LOUIS DIRECT.
JENNIE CAMPBELL and Barges. Leaves SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 M. WILL S. HAYS, Agent.



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AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC TEMPLE THEATER.

German Recitation by Miss Helena Wagner,
TO-NIGHT.
PART I.
"Frau Holde"..................Rud. Baumbach
PART II.
"Der Besuch im Carcer"..................Eckstein
"Wat Wull De Kirl"..................Fritz Reuter
Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents.

MACAULEY'S THEATER.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee, March 20, 21 and 22, Grand Production of the Strongest Play on the English or American Stage. The Powerful Spectacular Melodrama, entitled

THE SILVER KING!

Direct from Chicago and St. Louis: 50 nights Grand Opera-House, New York, to the largest business ever in that Theater: 100 nights run, Wallack's Theater. Same magnificent cast as in New York, and the beautiful $4,000 moving Transformation Scenery complete.
March 24, STRANGLERS OF PARIS.

WANTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of my father, Jerry Roan, who disappeared from Madison, Ind., March 17, 1884. It is feared he fell into the Ohio river and was drowned. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery. He was 6 feet 2 inches in height, 55 years of age, weighed 190 pounds, florid complexion, smooth face and iron-gray hair. He wore a knit jacket, check shirt and gray jeans pants. Address JAMES ROAN, Madison, Ind.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With $300 (lady or gent) willing to travel Kentucky; business respectable and profitable; no canvassing; $10 per week and expenses guaranteed a suitable person. Only those having the ready cash need address BONANZA, Box 303, Bowling Green, Ky.

WANTED—Corns, bunions and ingrowing nails scientifically cured by the only practical chiropodists, Dr. F. DAVIS and wife. Ladies cured at their residences by Mrs. Dr. Davis without extra charge. References, the elite of Louisville. Office, No. 407 Fifth ave., near Jefferson.

WANTED—Before May 1, by a family of three, a 6 to 8-room dwelling in a good neighborhood. Rent quarterly in advace to a responsible landlord. Address "Advance," this office.

WANTED—A second-hand iron door for a fire-proof vault. ROE & LYON, Law Temple.

WANTED—TO LOAN—MONEY—On Furniture, Pianos, etc., without removal. Business strictly confidential. Call at 512 Green st., corner Fifth, room No. 10, Law Temple building. fe27 d&Su30

WANTED—Chronic catarrh and sore throat, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, cured by a mild and pleasant treatment at Dr LANCASTER'S Dispensary, 313 Fourth st., near Market. se8 dtf

WANTED—Persons desiring speedy and permanent cures of all private and special diseases, to call on Dr. RICE. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays: 2 to 4 P. M. See advertisement. au9 dtf

WANTS—HELP.

WANTED—Every respectable, capable man, woman, boy or girl desiring work is invited to avail him or herself of the advantages of the CITY HIRING OFFICE, 321 Fifth st. Large numbers hired daily. Employers sure of satisfaction. Attend.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Come and secure reliable and competent ones, only to be found at the CITY HIRING OFFICE, 321 Fifth st. All ladies invited to call and obtain good places free of charge.

WANTED—WOMAN—A reliable colored woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Apply at 425 Broadway, bet. Preston and Jackson.

WANTED—Immediately, a few reliable men to travel and sell Freeman's Portable Fire Escape and machinery. Ætna Mach. Wks., Warren, Ohio.

WANTED—Women seeking work of any kind, and ladies wanting servants, are requested to call at the office of the Women's Christian Association, 348 Fourth st., over Hegan's paper store, any morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. mr10 dtf

WANTED—THE TRADES.

WANTED—Rubble and Belgian Block Pavers—Will give 10 cents per square yard. Employment all the year. Address immediately, S. H. VENABLE & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—At Mobile, Alabama, a foreman for box factory, where 30 to 40 men and boys are employed. A good place for the right man. Apply, stating wages wanted and references, STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Immediately — A rare business chance for any man with a little capital. Our salesmen are making $125 to $200 per month. Come and examine our samples. Call on T. H. WOODARD, State Manager, Clifton House, cor. Jefferson and Second sts. We will furnish first order for goods free. This county is sold. Come early and get next choice of counties. Will only be here two days longer.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—By a healthy white woman, a position as wet nurse. Can give good references. Address NURSE, this office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Vick's and Landreth's Seeds, s. w. cor. Fifth and Market sts. Catalogue free. F. WALKER & CO.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—New and second-hand engines, boilers, etc. SULZER & VOGT, 717 to 731 E. Main st. SuTuTh&Satf

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—Four plates splendid plate glass for show-windows, 25x180 inches, and one plate 47x128 inches, for sale cheap if immediate application be made to J. V. ESCOTT & SONS', Fourth ave.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large rooms, with first-class table board, can be had at 618 Walnut st. jy9 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Two large and elegant rooms, one with a spacious fire-proof vault, and two small connecting rooms, in the second story of the COURIER-JOURNAL Building, all supplied with heat and gas. These are the best and most desirable office rooms in the city. Apply at COURIER-JOURNAL Counting Room. dtf

FOR RENT—DESK OR OFFICE ROOM—At FIELD'S Ticket Office, 342 West Main st., near Fourth. ja5 dtf

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—DWELLING—No. 503 East Chestnut st., one door east of Jackson. Nice place; modern improvements. BUCHANAN & BRO., 404 Main st., below Fourth.

PERSONAL.

BED-WETTING IN CHILDREN.—To cure them of this disagreeable habit use Dr. Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

"ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE."

Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway.

Bridge Depot N. E. Cor. Fourteenth and Main sts. In effect June 3, 1883.

	St. Louis *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Evansv'e †Accom.
Lv Louisville	8:00 A M	8:20 P M	3:40 P M
Lv New Albany	8:35 A M	8:45 P M	4:07 P M
Ar Huntingburg	11:27 A M	11:44 P M	7:10 P M
Ar Princeton	1:17 P M	1:34 A M	9:00 P M
Ar Evansville	1:50 P M	9:40 A M	9:35 P M
Ar Rockport	1:10 P M	1:10 P M	8:55 P M
Ar Owensboro	2:10 P M	2:10 P M	10:20 P M
Ar St. Louis	7:11 P M	7:31 A M	....

RETURNING.

	Louisv'e *Mail.	Night *Expr's.	Louisv'e †Accom.
Lv St. Louis	7:45 A M	7:30 P M	....
Lv Owensboro	12:15 P M	....	5:30 A M
Lv Rockport	2:00 P M	1:10 P M	6:55 A M
Ar Evansville	....	9:40 A M	....
Lv Evansville	1:20 P M	....	6:20 A M
Lv Princeton	2:12 P M	1:56 A M	7:00 A M
Ar Huntingburg	3:57 P M	3:21 A M	8:30 A M
Ar New Albany	6:50 P M	6:04 A M	12:08 P M
Ar Louisville	7:15 P M	6:30 A M	12:35 P M

*Daily.
†Daily except Sunday.
No change of cars between Louisville and St. Louis or Louisville and Evansville. Only line running solid trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers through to St. Louis. Elegant day and smoking coaches.
City ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts. (L. and N. ticket office).

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Depot Tenth and Maple Streets—Trains Daily. Short Line to the South. In Effect December 5, 1883.

	Express.	Express.
Leave Louisville	7:50 P M	8:10 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:10 A M	9:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:40 P M	3:40 A M
Arrive Savannah	8:00 A M	3:25 P M
Arrive Jacksonville	8:15 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Meridian	10:00 P M	7:25 A M
Arrive Vicksburg	6:00 A M	....
Arrive New Orleans	6:15 A M	3:50 P M
	Express.	Express.
Arrive Louisville	6:40 P M	7:10 A M
Leave Chattanooga	5:30 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Atlanta	11:40 P M	2:35 P M
Leave Savannah	9:00 A M	7:30 P M
Leave Jacksonville	9:30 A M	5:45 P M
Leave Meridian	7:15 P M	5:55 A M
Leave Vicksburg	....	8:00 P M
Leave New Orleans	10:50 A M	9:45 P M

Pullman palace hotel cars and elegant parlor cars on Cincinnati Southern. Daylight ride over the scenic Cincinnati Southern.
Ticket office 336 West Main street, and depot Tenth and Maple streets.

Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

Trains leave Louisville, daily except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:25 P. M.
Arrive at Prospect 9:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Trains leave Prospect daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville 7:50 A. M., 10:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Prospect at 9:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; arrive at Louisville at 10:20 A. M. and 5:40 P. M. Leave Louisville at 1:15 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Prospect at 2:05 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY MEDDIS & SOUTHWICK.

At 10 O'clock Promptly

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
We will continue to dispose of the Stock of Elegant Custom-made

FURNITURE

remaining in the Warerooms of Nathan Bensinger, Esq., No. 231 Market street, near Third—Superb Parlor Sets: Bedroom Sets in Oiled Walnut, Ash and Cherry; Marble-top Center Tables, Hat-racks, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Tables, Dining-room Tables and Chairs, and a complete assortment of No. 1 Furniture of every description. Stock must be sold. Possession of premises to be given April 1.

Ladies especially invited. Sale continued daily.
MEDDIS & SOUTHWICK, Auct'rs.

Large Four Days' Trade Sale At Auction
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

FRIDAY, March 21, a large stock of Boots and Shoes. Terms cash.
J. L. BRENT, Auctioneer.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY E. K. MILLER & CO.

Administrator's Sale of one very fine Breech-loading Gun, two Double-acting Revolvers, one Zeither, one set of Carpenters' Tools and Chest, large lot of Wearing Apparel, 25 Walnut and Imitation Bedsteads, 40 Spring and Cotton-top Mattresses, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Hat-racks, 3 Sideboards, Pictures, Wash and Fire Sets, Extension Tables, Chairs, 600 yards Brussels and Wool Carpets, Coal Vases, Cook and Heating Stoves and Kitchen Utensils,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, March 22, 1884, at 10 A. M., at No. 247 Fourth ave., bet. Main and Market.
E. K. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

PEWEE VALLEY PROPERTY
PUBLIC SALE.

THE Marshal of the Chancery Court will sell, in this city, at the Court-house door, Monday, April 24, a number of pieces of property in Pewee Valley, among which are several beautiful, well-wooded building sites, and two fine residences (one near the Episcopal church, known as the Waltz place).
Sale will be positive, and bargains can be had.
FIDELITY TRUST & SAFETY VAULT CO., Receiver.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

R. H. Courtney against Wm. Davie. } In Chancery, No. 900, V. C.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1884,

about the hour of 12 o'clock M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., so much as may be necessary of a lot of whisky described thus, to-wit:

333 barrels of D. A. Aikin Lexington Distillery Whisky

in the warehouse of said Aikin, warehoused March, 1881, serial number of casks 5,262 to 5,594, inclusive, serial number of D. W. stamps R. 4,565,862 to 4,566,000 and R. 4,578,001 to 4,578,194. Said whisky will be sold on original gauge as the same appears from the U. S. Gauger's certificate now filed herein and free of storage and State tax to date of sale. The purchaser assuming back storage and State tax, but having it credited on his bid. I will offer said whisky for sale in lots of 10 barrels with the privilege of 50.

Amount to be raised $6,072 36.

A deposit of $100 will be required of each purchaser under rule of court.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with good personal surety, bearing interest from day of sale, payable on or before 4 months from date. W. H. BAILEY, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

CITY ORDINANCES.

No. 2,561.] AN ORDINANCE

For reconstructing the gutters on both sides of Gray st., from First st. to Jackson st.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville: That the gutters on both sides of Gray st., from First st. to Jackson st., shall be reconstructed by repaving the same with the flag-stone paving, the work to be done according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 21st day of August, 1880, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets."

The cost of the same to be charged to reconstruction, Eastern district.

——————, P. B. C.
L. R. MCCLEERY, C. B. C.
GEO. W. GRIFFITHS, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved October 6, 1883.
CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.

OLD PAPERS
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

(Depot Tenth and Maple streets.)
All trains are run by Central Standard Time. Trains marked * daily; † daily except Sunday.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Nashville, Memp's, Decatur, Mob'e, M'nt-g'y, Pens'la and N. O.	*12:30 P M 1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Nashv'e, Chatt'ga, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon and Southeast	*8:10 A M *12:30 P M *1:00 A M	7:10 A M 2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Jacksonville and Florida points	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Humboldt, Milan, Memphis, Little R'k, and the Southwest	*12:30 P M *1:00 A M	2:50 P M 2:20 A M
For Knoxv, W'm Sp'gs, Ashev, Col'bia, Chs'n and Carolina points	*7:50 P M	7:10 A M
For Lebanon, London and Knoxville	*8:10 A M	6:40 P M
Bowling Green Acc'n	†4:55 P M	11:00 A M
Bardstown Accommad'n	†4:25 P M	8:20 A M

Solid trains and Buffet Sleeping-cars to New Orleans. Palace Sleeping-cars to Little Rock, Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Through coaches to Memphis, Warm Springs, N. C., and Cedar Key, Fla. Sleepers on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

L. and N. R. R.—Short-line Division.

(Depot, river front, between First and Second.

In effect Nov. 18, 1883.	Leave Louisville.	Arrive Louisville.
For Cin'ti, Pittsb Phila, Baltimore, Wash'tn, N. Y. and the East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Lexing'n, Wash'n, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York	*3:00 P M	7:00 P M
For Cin'ti, To'do, Det't, Cl'yel'd, Buffalo, Alb'y, Boston and East	*2:30 A M *2:50 P M	1:10 A M 12:35 P M
For Cincinnati and way stations	†7:40 A M	7:40 P M
For Lexington, Fr'kf't and way stations	†7:00 A M †2:30 P M	10:55 A M 5:20 P M
For Shelbyv'e, Taylorsv'e, Bloomfield, etc	†7:00 A M †3:55 P M	9:10 A M 7:00 P M
Frankfort Accomm'n	†5:05 P M	9:10 A M
Lagrange Accomm'n	†3:55 P M	7:55 A M

Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Philadelphia, Washington and New York without change, and but one change to other Northern and Eastern cities. Cincinnati Sleeper on 2:30 A. M. train open in depot at 9 P. M.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

[Trains run by Central Standard Time.]

	No. 5.	No. 1.
Leave Louisville	5:45 A M	7:55 A M
Leave New Albany	4:59 A M	7:01 A M
Leave Jeffersonville	5:55 A M	8:05 A M
Arrive Seymour	7:30 A M	9:12 A M
Arrive Columbus	8:10 A M	9:42 A M
Arrive Indianapolis	9:45 A M	11:00 A M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:52 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	7:12 P M
Arrive Cleveland	9:52 P M	....
Arrive Buffalo	3:42 A M	....
Arrive Boston	9:29 P M	....

	No. 3.	No. 7.
Leave Louisville	3:10 P M	7:15 P M
Leave New Albany	2:56 P M	7:00 P M
Leave Jeffersonville	3:20 P M	7:24 P M
Arrive Seymour	4:56 P M	8:42 P M
Arrive Columbus	5:35 P M	9:20 P M
Arrive Shelbyville	6:42 P M	....
Arrive Rushville	7:31 P M	....
Arrive Cambridge City	8:30 P M	....
Arrive Indianapolis	7:00 P M	10:30 P M
Arrive Chicago	....	6:47 A M
Arrive St. Louis	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	6:42 A M	....
Arrive Buffalo	12:42 P M	....
Arrive Boston	8:49 A M	....

RETURNING.

	No. 10.	No. 4.
Leave Indianapolis	4:10 A M	7:25 A M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:15 A M	11:15 A M
Arrive New Albany	7:35 A M	12:35 A M
Arrive Louisville	7:25 A M	11:25 A M
	No. 2.	No. 6.
Leave Indianapolis	3:50 P M	6:45 P M
Arrive Jeffersonville	7:05 P M	10:35 P M
Arrive New Albany	7:30 P M	11:53 P M
Arrive Louisville	7:15 P M	10:45 P M

Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 10 run daily. All others daily except Sunday.
Train leaving Louisville at 7:15 P. M. has palace sleeping cars to Chicago. Train leaving at 7:55 A. M. has chair car and coaches to Chicago without change, daily except Sunday. Depot northeast corner Fourteenth and Main sts.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Only Line Running Solid Trains Between Louisville and Washington City.
Depot, Water Street, between First and Second. Ticket Office, 340 W. Main Street. New Standard Time.

EAST-BOUND.	Fast Line, Daily.	Mail Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv Louisville	3:00 P M	7:00 A M
Ar Lexington	6:35 P M	11:37 A M
Ar Huntington	1:00 A M	7:00 P M
Ar Charleston	3:25 A M	....
Ar Alderson	8:20 A M	....
Ar White Sulphur	9:30 A M	....
Ar Covington	10:20 A M	....
Ar Clifton Forge	10:55 A M	....
Ar Goshen	11:59 A M	....
Ar Staunton, Va	1:11 P M	....
Ar Waynesboro	1:40 P M	....
Ar Afton	1:50 P M	....
Ar Charlottesville, Va	3:10 P M	....
Ar Washington	7:10 P M	....
Ar Baltimore	8:55 P M	....
Ar Philadelphia	3:00 A M	....
Ar New York	6:30 A M	....
Lv Charlottesville	3:10 P M	....
Ar Richmond	6:30 P M	....
Ar Newport News	10:15 A M	....
Ar Old Point Comfort	10:45 A M	....
Ar Norfolk	11:30 A M	....
Lv Clifton Forge	11:10 A M	....
Lv Lexington, Va	3:10 P M	....
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 P M	....
Lv Danville	7:24 P M	....
Ar Greensboro	9:55 P M	....
Ar Louisville	7:00 P M	5:15 P M

Washington Express leaves Louisville daily with Pullman cars and solid train to Washington, D. C., without change. At Winchester, at 8:10 P. M., Pullman cars from Cincinnati are attached, running through to Richmond, Va., without change, where direct connection is made with Richmond and Danville and through train of the Atlantic Coast Line for the Southeast and Jacksonville, Fla.
Connection in Union Depot, Washington, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.
Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers until 7 A. M.

Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern R. R.

[In effect December 16, 1883.]
For Owensboro, Henderson, Paducah, Memphis and the South and Southwest.
Ticket office, 340 W. Main st. Depot, cor. Fourteenth and Main sts.

STATIONS.	Express. Daily.	*Accommodation
Leave Louisville	7:50 A M	4:10 P M
Arrive Cecilia	10:10 A M	6:45 P M
Arrive Elizabethtown	10:40 A M	7:05 P M
Arrive Grayson Springs	11:12 A M	....
Arrive Owensboro	5:05 P M	....
Arrive Nortonville	3:27 P M	....
Arrive Hopkinsville	7:50 P M	....
Arrive Madisonville	4:35 P M	....
Arrive Henderson	6:10 P M	....
Arrive Evansville	8:10 P M	....
Arrive Paducah	7:00 P M	....
Arrive Mayfield	8:27 P M	....
Arrive Fulton	9:20 P M	....
Arrive Cairo	10:45 P M	....
Arrive Memphis	3:20 A M	....
Arrive Louisville	7:00 P M	9:35 A M

*Accommodation runs daily except Sunday.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago R. R.

"Monon Route."
Depot, Corner Fourteenth and Main sts.
City ticket office southeast cor. Third and Main.

	No. 1, *Ex. Sun.	No. 3, †Daily.
Lv Louisville	7:40 A M	7:30 P M
Lv New Albany	8:00 A M	7:50 P M
Ar Mitchell	10:23 A M	10:07 P M
Ar Lafayette	3:42 P M	3:00 A M
Ar Monon	4:53 P M	4:07 A M
Ar Michigan City	7:15 P M	....
Ar Chicago	8:25 P M	7:30 A M

No change of cars between Louisville and Chicago. The only line running solid trains through to Chicago. Pullman palace Buffet sleepers on night trains. Diagrams for sleepers at city ticket office, southeast corner Third and Main streets.

	No. 2, *Ex. Sun.	No. 4, †Daily.
Lv Chicago	7:40 A M	7:45 P M
Lv Michigan City	8:55 A M	....
Lv Monon	11:10 A M	11:05 P M
Ar Lafayette	12:22 P M	12:09 A M
Ar Mitchell	5:49 P M	5:00 A M
Ar New Albany	8:15 P M	7:15 A M
Ar Louisville	8:35 P M	7:35 A M

*Daily except Sunday. †Daily.
Union depot corner Polk street and Fourth avenue, Chicago. City ticket office No. 122 Randolph street.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

(In effect Sunday, December 2, 1883.)

	Leave Louisville	Arrive Destin'tn	Arrive Louisville
Cincinnati	†7:00 A M	†12:05 P M	† 8:00 P M
Cincinnati	‖2:25 P M	‖ 6:35 P M	†12:35 P M
Cincinnati	‖1:45 A M	‖ 7:05 A M	‖11:40 P M
St. Louis	‖8:20 A M	‖ 6:20 P M	‖ 6:50 A M
St. Louis	‖7:30 P M	‖ 7:30 A M	† 6:35 P M
Indianapolis	†7:00 A M	†11:30 A M	† 8:00 P M
Chicago	†7:00 A M	† 6.25 P M	† 8:00 P M

Trains marked ‖ daily. †Daily except Sunday.
This line makes two hours the quickest time between Louisville and St. Louis with no change of cars, and is the only line under one management between these two cities. Parlor cars on day trains; Palace sleepers on night trains. This is the only route running a through sleeping-car to New York via Parkersburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Free parlor cars to Cincinnati.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL *to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.*

"BUSINESS."

THURSDAY, March 20.—The declining tendency in breadstuffs was checked up to-day in controlling markets, but little more was accomplished than to arrest the decline. Improvements in price were slight. Receipts liberal and exports moderate. Provisions were firm and higher. Spot cotton continues to advance in Southern markets, while New York and Liverpool were stationary. Futures advanced 3@4 points. The live stock markets were steady to firm, with a slight rise in hogs.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was steady. Government bonds were higher. Stock speculation was quiet and tendencies were diverse, the majority of changes, however, being in favor of holders.

In London English consols and American railroads were slightly higher. The Bank of England reports a gain this week in bullion of about $8,000,000, with a continued rapid rise in the reserve. The Bank of France gains about $900,000.

In Liverpool cotton was firm, provisions were lower and corn was a trifle off.

SPEED THE DAY.

Col. BRECKINRIDGE closed his eloquent speech Tuesday night with these words:

"I look forward to the day when in this old State of ours we shall have ampler learning and a broader culture and a nobler mode of thinking; with a university like Harvard and a training school like Exeter and a scientific school like Sheffield. With these modes of training men, Kentucky will come to the lead in everything as she is coming to the lead under CARLISLE, BLACKBURN and others. GOD speed the day, and grant Louisville the leadership."

This is the new spirit which is abroad and which as yet only finds expression in a speech of an orator. We have grossly neglected our opportunities; we have allowed other States to pass us; we have been niggardly and narrow and provincial. We have boasted too much and have allowed ourselves to be dominated by an evil spirit of selfish content.

Fortunately, we are awakening, or we hope we are. Those who are sanguine believe they see signs of a better day. We find we have lost prestige, we have retrograded, we have not maintained ourselves. Ignorance and illiteracy darken our borders, confuse our counsels, impede our progress. Crime has been frequent, determined and deadly, and the law, at times, impotent. These are the reflections which come to every observant man, and they have aroused a feeling of dissatisfaction that must result in changes radical and far-reaching.

Superficial actions do not meet the demands of the times; we must go to the heart of the matter. We need to have a revival which will concern itself with something more than restrictive legislation or the repeal of obnoxious laws. Our standards of morality must be elevated; personal character be more respected, education be truer to the needs of the hour, and we must recognize the fact that education imposes grave duties and brings increased responsibilities. We need the educated man everywhere, not only in politics, but in the counting-house, in the school-house; we need him in the pulpit, in the factory; wherever man is there is needed education, education that is constantly broadening, deepening, altering and elevating individual character.

These things must be secured; these changes must be brought about or the history of State is written and its pages closed. There is a law which makes it impossible for a man or a people to stand still; we move, and we ourselves choose whether it is forward or backward.

The influences of the Southern Exposition were manifold and manifest. In nothing was the work better than in educating our own people, the people of Louisville and of Kentucky, to expect better things in the future, and to demand them, changing our standards of success, planting the good seeds of discontent and dissatisfaction everywhere. This is but the beginning. Slowly old customs pass away, and a new order arises, but the change has begun. The Exposition itself was the manifestation of this spirit which is so stimulated.

At the foundation of this new civilization is material development, as the wonderful machinery was the center, the keystone of the Southern Exposition; but it is not all. We can not stop with railroads and coal mines, and when we ask what a man is worth it will not do to express this value in commercial signs and symbols.

We want more schools and better; we want libraries, and colleges, and universities in time; we want art galleries, and schools of design, and schools of technology. We want to know more of the languages and of the sciences, to gather more knowledge and systematize it and use it, gaining wisdom with experience, and influence with a higher culture.

This epoch will come in gradually, but with Col. BRECKINRIDGE we believe it is coming. It will come by working for and believing in it and prophesying it. It will come when the "genial gentleman" with his arts and complacences and compliments and insincerities has given place to those of more serious nature and more steadfast sincerity. Every reform is at first a private opinion; when it has been accepted widely and become what we call public opinion it has revolutionized society. We are to benefit our day and generation by our own private and individual conduct. With the individual rests the welfare of the people. The best university is in the family; make it attractive, make its influence beneficent, elevating, purifying, and society moves ever onward. The man whose influence is strongest and most lasting is not necessarily the one in public station; it is rather the private citizen, tempted by no political ambition, who lives uprightly, and cultivates learning, indulges hospitality and speaks the truth. It is from homes such as he makes come the demand for universities, comes a sprout which make universities possible.

We must realize something of this here in Louisville. Ours is a city of homes, but let us not stop with houses and churches; we dare not stop with these, for they alone would not long remain. We should expect something more of one another, and equal expectation. Then some good man dying will endow a college or a chair, or give some pictures to the public or open a school where technical education can be had. This pioneer will be followed by another and another and another. Giving will grow into a custom, and the influences of these institutions will create new forces which will work for the upbuilding of society.

We want all of us to bring it about; we are willing each to do his share. Well, the first step is to be taken now, and it is to place at the disposal of the managers of the Southern Exposition money sufficient to carry out all their designs. This will prepare the way for other things. We have as one result of last year's work the nucleus of an art gallery; the second will be something more than this, and subscribers should feel that they are not merely contributing to one year's material growth, but to the permanent progress and elevation of our people.

NO MORE CONCESSIONS.

The sincerity of the tariff reformers in Congress has been evidenced by their whole course. Fully appreciating what radical reform is needed and demanded in the tariff system, they have been guided by a moderation and conservatism which have disturbed and alarmed their opponents. They have proved that they are working for the practicable, rather than the, at present, unattainable; that they are seeking to give the people some real relief, however slight, rather than attempting more considerable reductions in tax burdens which they could not now accomplish.

The Morrison Bill as first introduced in the House was a concession and a compromise. As finally reported back by the Ways and Means Committee, it was still further a concession and a compromise. The per cent. of reduction made by the original bill was nearly 20, little enough, in all reason; but in its present form the measure makes a reduction of hardly more than 15 per cent., and the original extensive free list proposed has been "conceded" away in the interest of harmony to three articles.

This conciliatory action of the committee was doubtless wise. They ask in the present bill all that they think they can get from this Congress. They could not have presented a more moderate bill which would have been worth the enactment at all. In agreeing on this one they have done all they could have done conservatively and consistently. They can not go further to conciliate the Randall faction without sacrificing principle. If there is to be harmony, it is the duty of the minority to advance to the majority the rest of the way. As yet this minority has not budged, but stand imperatively demanding that the party come to it if harmony is to be secured.

It is reported that probably yet more concessions are to be made to this faction; that the free list in the bill will be abandoned and the measure otherwise mutilated and crippled in deference to the marplots.

It is to be hoped that this is not so. The revenue reformers have already receded far enough in the interest of harmony. They can not go further without making a surrender. To whittle the Morrison Bill away to nothing would be looked on as a mere party juggle and trick. The country has had a good example of this kind of tariff "revision" in the act of last March. It doesn't want any more of it.

Let no further concessions be made. Let the Morrison Bill chalk the line of the party's position in Congress, and let those claiming to be Democrats toe the mark or openly take the responsibility for the consequences.

A VINDICATION OF "DIGNITY."

It is to be hoped that we shall now hear no more of the Lasker episode. The sooner that is forgotten the more unruffled will be our national pride—if we have any national pride.

When BISMARCK administered his brusque rebuff to Congress there was in this country a general feeling of resentment, independent of any consideration of the conventionalities of the case. It was deemed eminently proper and consonant with national "dignity" that a conservative yet positive expression as to BISMARCK's action should be made by Congress.

This was recognized not only by our own country, but by other nations. BISMARCK himself seemed to awake to a realization of the awkward step he had taken, as was fully attested by his floundering defense in the Reichstag.

Congress, however, has seen fit to actually apologize to BISMARCK. It has allowed the Committee on Foreign Affairs to dictate to it a set of resolutions, the first one of which is simply an explanation of, and apology for, the original Lasker resolutions. Having eaten this humble pie, it is to be hoped that the mouth of Congress is too full to say anything more about "dignity."

There is an important difference between strutting buncomb and a proper national spirit, and it would seem that an exhibition of the latter might have been made by Congress without yielding to the former, and certainly without licking the boot that kicked it.

Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN turned the tables decidedly in our favor. It would have been better to allow the matter to rest as he left it. However, if Congress is satisfied, BISMARCK certainly is, and the country may leave the affair between them.

ABIDING FAITH.

Every speech made at the Exposition meeting at the Opera-house the other night testified to the fact that through the Southern Exposition Louisville gained a celebrity which was entirely unexpected. The general idea ran through all the speeches that until that event Louisville was not very well known and was less appreciated, but that the Southern Exposition had not only made our city known abroad, but had awakened the people of Kentucky to the fact that Louisville is the metropolis of the State and identified with the interest of the whole Commonwealth.

The people of Louisville have not fully appreciated this fact that has so impressed strangers. The Southern Exposition placed Louisville in a new position before the world. In the past few months an unusual number of foreigners of means and representative character have visited our city, coming to learn something of the still little known resources of Kentucky. Without exception these strangers have shown familiarity with the purpose, the character and the magnitude of the Exposition last year, and most of them express surprise at finding Louisville so important a city as it is. We think we are at least known to the people of the South; but Lieutenant-Governor HINDMAN said that one of the chief causes of his gratification in recently traveling through the South was the number of favorable comments he heard on Louisville from persons who had visited us for the first time during the Exposition. Nor were the people met by Governor HINDMAN those who travel little; they were simply people accustomed to taking no note of Louisville and only learned of us through our Exposition.

These were the plain facts underlying all the oratory at the Opera-house. There was not a speaker who did not suggest that we had never done justice to ourselves until last year, and they all betrayed surprise that a people situated like ours would hesitate at a new opportunity that is so filled with the promises of last year.

The ringing words of Col. BRECKINRIDGE struck hard at the disposition of our people when he said: "Whether it be a regiment of cavalry charging over cannon, or a student at midnight wrestling with abstruse problems, or a commercial city like Chicago, faith in yourself, faith in your courage, faith in your own enterprise is the grand sub-stratum quality on which success must be based." Perhaps this has been our fault in years gone by; perhaps we are not without this fault even now. Perhaps we have too many who have no faith at all; perhaps none of us have faith enough.

At all events, those who came to speak to us found something to suggest to their minds that we lacked in some measure the exalted faith and high resolve that carry individuals, communities and peoples to successful effort over all obstacles.

If we do so impress visitors there is need that we incite one another, encourage our own energies. And there is need that we should make special effort not to fail in what we have the faith and courage to begin; for our reputation demands that whatever we are in we shall carry through, whether it be an exposition or other undertaking.

In the attitude in which Louisville is now placed; in the character in which she seems to impress observers; with the undertaking which is now upon us, the people of Louisville can ill afford to forget these words of Col. BRECKINRIDGE: "If you lose faith the enterprise fails, and you not only lose it yourself, but you lose it in the estimation of all Kentucky and of all abroad who look upon you."

THE ENGLISH COTTON TRADE.

It is of much practical interest to the American cotton trade to note that in English spinning and weaving districts a very exceptional degree of animation and prosperity are prevailing. We quoted a few days ago the opinion of an English authority of the highest rank that the trade situation in Manchester is brighter than it has been in two or three years. This is the principal weaving center, but in Oldham, the principal spinning district, it is indicated by late English newspapers that trade is in a condition which, on this side of the the Atlantic, would be described as a boom. There is a brisk development of new spinning undertakings, and it is estimated that at least twenty new mills are in the way of being established. The stocks of old mills have not advanced very greatly, but this is because of the extensive expansion of new competition in the district. Spinning profits are, of course, the source of this unwonted activity, and they are doubtless very handsome. It is estimated, for instance, that the average profits per pound are one-fourth to three-fourths cent greater than in December. They have been undoubtedly good for a period of several years, as is evidenced by the steady increase in the outturn of yarns, but this would appear to be at present beyond any experience of late years. The weaving trade has been "putting up a poor mouth" as usual, but, in the meanwhile, the consumption of yarns has also been steadily increasing, and has found the basis of the exceptional prosperities of the spinners. The present condition is described in the opinion quoted above.

It is thus that free-trade England, laying hold upon the vital elements of commercial prosperity expands, in a time of commercial depression, the limits and profits of this immensely important trade, while the United States, with greater advantages, confines her enterprise to supplying the home market, and forces it to languish on small sales and small profits.

As to the cotton interest, the foreign situation, however, is highly reassuring.

JOHN D. WHITE, the grotesque caricature upon statesmanship, whom an inscrutable Providence has placed in Congress to misrepresent the honest Highlanders of Eastern Kentucky, has had another stage fit. In the debates on the Bond Extension Bill he has endeavored to demonstrate by spasms of ill-assumed indignation that "mischief is afoot," and that he alone is the boy to hamstring the same as it advances with giant strides upon the Treasury. JOHNNY hopes to impress his simple-minded constituents with the belief that there is really a dangerous conspiracy, and that he is exhibiting great heroism in combating it, fighting in very deed, like SAMSON, against a pack of Philistines with the jaw of a veritable ass. He is a product of Kentucky whom it is difficult to classify in polite language, but it is somewhat reassuring to the interests of science to note that his peculiarities are not *en rapport* with his people, as he has antagonized in his fantastic way every measure so far brought forward in this Congress which has been designed in any way to benefit Kentucky. That JOHNNY of ours is a lad to swear at.

IT is a matter of experience and observation that to make proper distinctions with respect to the whisky question is not always feasible to some of our fellow-citizens, though it is frequently an important operation. A mistake is apt to be followed by sundry delusions, one of which consists in presenting things to the victim in error in inverted, topsy-turvy and confusing aspects. This state of affairs tends in the direction of jim-jams. From such a miscalculation we judge the Atlanta *Constitution* to be suffering. But as its crankiness is confined chiefly to tariff and internal revenue affairs its madness may possibly be "nor norwest," and its case may perhaps require a graver diagnosis. Than a case of madness of this type nothing is more mystifying to science, and we shall watch the future symptoms with such interest as the case may deserve.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the loss, as it alleges, of $67,000 through the Louisville tobacco failures, says that "the serious side of the situation is that the loss falls on banks and a community," etc., etc. From which we infer that, according to Philadelphia ideas, we are disagreeably pinched by losing so vast an amount as $67,000. This is laughable, but in no wise flattering. The *Press* ought to see us betting away $100,000 or so on a cock-fight. The loss of this $67,000, Mr. *Press*, is not very distressing to us—indeed, it is about the same as the loss of a postage stamp to you.

THE call for volunteers for a thousand twenty-five-dollar subscriptions to the Southern Exposition seems to have struck the popular fancy. There is room in the ranks for those who only desire to do their modicum of work by sending in twenty-five dollars; but there is room also for some volunteer recruiting sergeants. Yesterday JOSEPH ALLEN, R. T. COLEMAN and H. A. WITHERSPOON unfurled their banner on Fourth street over a territory that had been canvassed with effect and brought in about fifty recruits. Some days ago a lady sent quite an enthusiastic letter to the Exposition office, suggesting that a ladies' subscription would be a very taking thing. Now here is a chance for the ladies. It would be a pleasant and instructive sight, and one that would be a good example to the generation of boys who are to make the future of Louisville, if all the wives, the mothers, the daughters, the sisters and the sweethearts, to say nothing of the cousins and the aunts, of all the men of Louisville, would flood the Exposition with souvenirs in the shape of twenty-five-dollar subscriptions. All women like music, many like art, some like machinery and industrial displays. The Exposition is a chance for all. We can not have it unless the women of Louisville will come to the rescue. A letter from CAPPA yesterday says that he would rather come here than go to Brighton Beach. GILMORE says he must come here. The Exposition Managers can not start the music until the people of Louisville give the word. Let the ladies be heard from.

NO MAN can accomplish great deeds without faith in himself. No community can do great things unless it is pervaded by the spirit of faith. But in business as in religion, faith manifests itself by deeds not words. The enthusiastic applause that greeted eloquent sentiments expressed at the Opera-house meeting will not build our Exposition. We may clap our hands over the suggestion that what is ours is the State's, and that the glory and honor of Louisville are the glory and honor of the Commonwealth, and tip our glasses three times three and a tiger to Speaker OFFUTT and Senator HALLAM in recognition of the sentiment, but we must make the glory we are to share with the Commonwealth and we must forge the bonds that makes Kentucky ours.

THAT brilliantly enterprising journal, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, makes editorial announcement that ex-Senator McDONALD "advises Mr. MORRISON and his fellow-horizontalists to let the tariff alone, and it 'will settle itself in ten years by the logic of events.'" The *Globe-Democrat* is probably the only newspaper in the country which hasn't seen Mr. McDONALD's emphatic denial, published two or three weeks ago, that he ever said any such thing, with his manly card urging the Democrats in Congress to press actively for tariff legislation at this session. The *Globe-Democrat* evidently exhausts itself too much in manufacturing Southern outrages and fuming at the fast mail to Chicago, to keep up with the news of the country.

A STRIKING illustration of the short-sighted policy in most States of the Union in respect to the forests is furnished by a district in the Delaware valley, embracing two counties in Pennsylvania and two in New York. This was a rich lumber region, from which 12,000,000,000 feet of pine have been taken. This lumber was sold at an average of $10 per 1,000 feet, and the same counties, after destroying their forests, are now importing pine lumber at a cost of $50 per 1,000 feet. It is a feature of peculiar fatuity in this reckless policy that a rapid rate of appreciation in value is guaranteed by the growth of population, and a perfectly sure and steady expansion of demand and consumption.

IT was a pleasant thing at the Exposition meeting to hear in such graceful and eloquent words as Judge WEST employed that our Exposition of 1883 "is spoken of from the lakes to the gulf and from ocean to ocean as such an Exposition as was never held in the world before, except when the whole Union united to make it." Let us hope that next year no orator will have occasion to say that the memory of the effort of 1884 is only whispered along the Beargrass, and that it carried down with it not only our faith in ourselves, but the faith of others in us.

"THE Democrats are all ripped up again, because Mr. CARLISLE went to the New York free-trade banquet and made a speech. Sure enough, it is a little galling, when the party is trying to sneak along close to the fence and not let anybody see which side it is on, to have their biggest man run out into the middle of the road and yell 'whoop!' at the top of his, alas, too loud voice."—[*Chicago News*.

"Galling," is it? Well! And not only to the protectionists in the Democratic lot, but the whole Republican barn-yard could hardly have been thrown into a greater fluster if the angel GABRIEL had popped over the fence and blown his horn in their midst.

WHAT a demnition fresh ijiot I was to splutter around in the Reichstag in defense of that Lasker business, when if I had only waited a few days the United States House of Representatives would have furnished all the apologies necessary.—[BISMARCK.

WITH the gentle spring-time blossoms the rosy FLOWER of New York as a Presidential candidate, not to mention that most modest child of auroral freshness and mountain dew, our own shy JOHNNY-JUMP-UP WHITE.

WHEN BISMARCK and SARGENT dine together it is to be hoped that the national American dish will be well represented on the table. This is not pork; just now it seems to be craw-fish.

BISMARCK is in such a chuckling good humor over the action of the House regarding the Lasker matter that it is feared he will overeat himself at the coming dinner with SARGENT.

THE Prince of Iron and Blood and the House of Milk and Water are now at peace.

JOHNNY-JUMP-UP has had another rush of sap to the head.

BOOKS AND BOOKS.

"Of Making Many Books There Is No End, and Much Study Is a Weariness of the Flesh."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

—*The April Century* has a profusely illustrated paper by Mr. Fred Mather on "Progress in Fish Culture."

—*Salt Lake Fruit* is the title of the new and valuable book on Mormonism now about to be issued. [Rand, Avery & Co., 117 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.]

Bonnybel Vane, Embracing the History of Henry St. John, gentleman, by John Esten Cooke. [Harper Brothers, N. Y. $1 25. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville.]

—*The April Century* has a thoughtful paper on matters of current discussion, in which Mr. Walter B. Hill gives the Southern view of "Uncle Tom Without a Cabin" and as a citizen.

—Messrs. Appleton have in press *Darwinism, Stated by Darwin Himself; A Handbook for Tree Planting*, by Nathaniel H. Eggleston, and *Flowers and Their Pedigrees*, by Allen Grant.

—*The North American Review*.—This "old reliable" discusses the decline of our American shipping; literature for children; recent Bible criticism, etc. [No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York.]

—*The American Teacher*, devoted to the principles and methods of teaching, has many valuable articles. [New England Publishing Company, 16 Hawley street, Boston. Single copy 10c, or $1 a year.]

—We are indebted to Mr. George Farnham for a personal copy of the Franklin Square edition of readings from Charles Dickens. The card-board cover is neatly ornamented by his skillful pen.

—*A Real Queen*—This is the latest received number of the *Franklin Square Library*, and is by R. E. Franchillon, a well-known and brilliant writer. [Harper Brothers, New York; John P. Morton & Co., city.]

The Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson, Poet-Laureate. A new edition, corrected throughout by the author, with a new portrait. 12mo., cloth, plain, $1 50; extra gilt, with gilt edges, $2. [Lee & Shepard, Boston. John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*Mayne Reid*, in his last story, "The Land of Fire," now appearing in *St. Nicholas*, brings to light the curious fact that white, the color universally elsewhere regarded as a sign of peace, is by the natives of Terra del Fuego used as a signal of hostility.

—*G. P. Putnam's Sons*, publishers, promise us a copy of their "Calendar of American History;" or the history of the United States put upon a card for young people and literary persons. It must be valuable. [29 West Twenty-third street, New York.]

—*There are two* short stories in *The Manhattan* for April—one, "An Autographical Romance," by Julian Hawthorne; the other, "An Easter Egg," by Mary E. Bradley—besides a further installment of Edgar Fawcett's "Tinkling Cymbals," now approaching its close.

—*Appletons' Literary Bulletin* is published monthy. It will be sent to libraries, reading clubs, colleges, and other institutions of learning, without charge. To individual subscribers 50 cents per annum, postage prepaid. D. Appleton & Co., publishers, 1, 3 and 5, Bond street, New York.

—*The Art Magazine* (April).—This number has a series of fine illustrated articles upon Algiers, Japan, a Russian battle-field, the C. Ionides collection of "old masters," besides its usual variety of valuable and entertaining matter. [Cassell & Co., publishers, New York; 35c a number, or $3 50 a year.]

—*The Modern Age*.—This excellent magazine is out for April, and contains its usual variety of choice matter. It is one of the most readable of the less costly periodicals, and its very moderate price (considering its quality) of only 15 cents a number, or $1 50 a year, places it in the reach of all persons.

—*The story*, which has never yet been told in print, of how Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, crossed the Potomac, and where he spent his time from the night of the 14th of April until he was shot on the morning of the 26th, will be contributed to the April *Century* by George Alfred Townsend.

—*In anticipation* of the coming season of tourist and sportsman travel, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company has in preparation a handsomely illustrated guide-book entitled "Forests, Streams and Lakes of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan." [H. F. Whitcomb, agent, Milwaukee.]

—*Balzac*, who holds so distinct a place in French literature, has been made the subject of a careful and judicious study by Mr. Edgar E. Saltus, of New York, and a little volume containing the results of his studies has been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. [Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., and John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.]

—A. D. F. Randolph & Co. announce as in preparation for publication in May, 1884, Dr. Mombert's edition of *Tyndale's Pentateuch of* 1530, now for the first time reprinted in separate form, collated with the edition of 1534, in the Baptist College, Bristol, England, with Matthew's Bible of 1537, the Biblia of Stephanus of 1528, and Luther's Pentateuch of 1523.

—*Selections from Ancient Sculpture*.—Twenty phototype plates, printed in Berlin, in the highest style of the art, from original negatives made expressly for Mrs. Mitchell, and intended as an accompaniment to and illustrative of her work on ancient sculpture. In portfolio, with descriptive text. Folio, $4. [Dodd, Mead & Co., 755 Broadway, New York. *Announced*.]

Moberly's Print Collector.—An introduction to the knowledge of ancient prints, with suggestions as to the mode of collecting. Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Hoe, Jr., and with an account of some of the principal modern etchers and their works. One vol., large 8vo, with illustrations, $6. [Dodd, Mead & Co., 755 Broadway, New York. *Announced*.]

—*Only an Incident*.—By Grace Denio Litchfield. In this charming little volume, which, however, makes about 250 pages of its "incident," the village of Joppa is made a sort of *cosmos*, and the Joppaites are a world in the little. The reader must find out the "incident" without help from us. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 29 West Twenty-third street, New York; John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*China Painting*.—By Miss Florence Lewis. With sixteen original colored plates, full and complete instructions as to the manner of mixing and applying the colors. The author gives in a clear and simple way such necessary information as the pupil must have. Miss Lewis not only understands her art, but is every way capable of teaching it. [Cassell & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, N. Y.; cloth, $2 50.]

—*Frederick the Great*, by Col. C. B. Brackenbury, R. A.—This is one of the series of the persons who have made the history of the world, and is on the plan of Plutarch's Lives. Lincoln, Coligny, Judas Maccabæus, Joan of Arc, Haroun Al Raschid, Sir John Franklin, Martin Luther, Sir Richard Whittington, Victor Emanuel, Marie Antoinette and Frederick are the present volumes. The print is good, the narrative full, and the execution in each case is by a competent writer. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27, 29 W. Twenty-third street, N. Y.; John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*The Adventures of Capt. John Smith*.—This narrative of the discoveries and voyages of the then Admiral of New England has been published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., New York, in the antique style, with the old engravings, that are much over a century old, in *fac simile*. It will be the delight of all adventure-loving boys of all ages, and, we may say, of all sexes too! [739 and 741 Broadway, New York.]

—*Our Mabel*, or "Crests upon the Waves of Thought."—This is Mrs. E. R. Mason's delightful book, as healthful as a seaside breeze and as pure and sweet as a mountain brook. Girls and boys and all whose hearts are not spoiled by sensationalism will be the better for reading this good book. [From Cushing, Thomas & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill. The address is 163, 165 Dearborn street, and the price is $1, by mail.]

—*American Orations*. From the Colonial Period to the Present Time.—Selected as specimens of eloquence, and with special reference to their value in throwing light upon the more important epochs and issues of American history. Edited by Alexander Johnston, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy, College of New Jersey. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27, 29 West Twenty-third street, New York. John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*The Words of Christ*.—By John Bascom. As principles of spiritual growth, the author treats of the personality, the rationality and the spirituality in the "words" the laws of truth, consecration, and individual and social growth, the growth of society historically and of the natural and supernatural. It is a book commanding and deserving much attention. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street, New York; John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*The Manhattan* (April).—The chief features of this beautiful magazine are the fully illustrated article on Edwin Booth as an actor, with portraits in character, and a fine copy of the recent photograph by Sarony, of New York; also the picturesque town of old Rothenburg, in Bavaria, with well drawn sketches, that make one feel as if looking into the feudal city. The number has other attractions. [Published at Temple Court, New York. For sale by Curry & Deering, city.]

—*Cassell's Family Magazine*.—The articles most noticable are: "The Jet Hunters;" "The Female School of Art," full of good pictures; "Waverley Abbey," a fine pictorial English sketch; "What to Wear," a chat about dress, by one who understands the art of dressing well, etc. There is a valuable scientific department. [Cassell & Co., publishers of choice books, 739 and 741 Broadway, New York; 15 cents a copy, $1 50 a year. Curry & Deering, city.]

—*The Dorcas Magazine*.—This small and neat magazine, which contains so much, reminds one by its very appearance of a good house-keeper, as its quaint Scripture title suggests a Christian one. On all matters of ladies' work it is the standard, and a house-keeper or young lady who begins to take it will feel very unhappy without it. It is published by Marie Henderson, New York, at $1 a year, with special rates for clubs. [The *Dorcas Magazine* Co., 872 Broadway, New York.]

—*The Christian Million* (Illustrated).—This is one of the most effectual of the means of evangelizing the masses of English society, and is a weekly magazine, full of choice reading and with good pictures, at the low price of 1 penny (2 cents) sterling. The monthly part before us has chapters of the autobiography of Peter Cartwright, the eccentric, with other good things. [The International News Company, 29 and 31 Beekman street, New York. Sixpence for the monthly parts; 25 cents here by mail.]

—*The Bedell Lectures*.—We have now the lecture on Revealed Religion expounded by its relations to the moral being of God, by the Rt. Rev. Henry Cotterill, D. D., Bishop of Edinburgh, Scotland. This is followed by an application to the doctrine of the Trinity in the second lecture, and a third on the Redemption of Man, all in one volume. The name of the lecturer is a guarantee of the value of what he said. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 W. Twenty-third street, New York. John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*Byways of Nature and Life*, by Clarence Deming.—This is the well-known literary series of the New York *Evening Post*, in which the author goes a fishing, goes to the Bowery of London, goes to Waterloo, goes to Fundy, to New Foundland, fishes in tropic waters, is down in a coal mine, lodges in Michigan, is at Silver Spring, Fla., catches a grayling, has a coon hunt and enjoys himself hugely, and takes the reader into his happiness. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 W. Twenty-third street, New York. John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*John Habberton*.—The man who carried his and *Helen's Babies* about in his arms, trying in vain for a while to get a publisher to be good to them, found suddenly that they had been adopted as the pets and darlings of all the world, and that he was well thought of as their parent. Since then he has taken up George Washington, not as seen through centennial years, Fourth of July powder smoke, but the "G. W." that he was to his wife and his slaves. Henry Holt & Co., New York, promise it in good shape, and without the hatchet. [John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*O'Donovan Rossa's New Book*—"Edward O'Donnell" is a story of the Ireland of our own day, by one wonderfully qualified to write just such a story. He disclaims any attempt at fine writing, but says simply that his country can not be the worse for having the truth told about it. The story is a powerful one, and will do good if read in the proper spirit by English non-resident landlords. It is not written angrily, but rather sorrowfully and in good temper. It has 300 pages, and is issued by S. W. Green's Son, Pub., 69 Beekman St., N. Y.; in paper 50c, cloth $1. [John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*Barnes' New National Readers*.—This series of readers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is constructed on the principle that a child is something more than a memorizing machine and something more intelligent than a parrot. The mother wit of the child is appealed to at every step, and the teacher must indeed be dull who does not find these books an aid in this most difficult task, which is to *draw out* or educate the mind of the child, and not merely to cram the memory. [A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago; John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*Montezuma*, a Historical Poem and other verses, by Augustin L. Taveau.—"Evince a versatile talent. Many of the similes are particularly felicitous. Some of the poems show deep meditation and an earnest communion with nature, while in others love and sentiment, pathos and humor, have genuine expression."—[*Decorah (Ia.) Journal*.] We fully concur in the above statement as to this beautiful little volume of poems. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street, New York; John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—The April issue of the *Eclectic Magazine* marshals a strong array of interesting and well-selected articles, leading the way with one by Cardinal Newman, entitled "The Inspiration of Scripture," which professes to give the view of the Roman Church on this subject. Other articles bearing on the interests of religion are: "The Christian Revolution," by W. S. Lilly, and "Christianity and Politics," from the *Saturday Review*. A semi-religious paper of remarkable interest is by the Bishop of Carlisle, and is called "Thoughts About Apparitions." [E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York; 45c a number, $5 a year. Curry & Deering, Louisville, Ky.]

—*Whether the United States* are to regain their former pre-eminent rank as a commercial and naval power on the seas, is a question that no American can contemplate with indifference. The subject is discussed with marked ability in the *North American Review* for April by the Hon. Nelson Dingley, M. C., who opposes the project of admitting foreign-built ships to American register, and by Capt. John Codman, who is well known as a zealous advocate of that measure. Dr. Felix L. Oswald writes of "Changes in the Climate of North America," with special reference to the increasing frequency of disastrous floods. [30 Lafayette Place, New York.]

—*Souvenirs of the Flood*.—We are indebted to J. Henry Doerr, the well-known photographer on Twelfth street and Market, Louisville, for a selection of his views of the flood of 1884, taken on the Point and at other localities. Persons writing to friends at a distance can give them a better idea of this event of the year by means of one of these pictures than in any other way; and all residents or visitors to the city would do well to have a memento of what, it is to be hoped, neither they nor their children will ever see again. Mr. Doerr prides himself upon being the artist of the children, having special appliances for these restless but beautiful little subjects. But he says truly, "I try to make every picture that I send out speak well of me." And so they do.

—*The Bowsham Puzzle*.—Mr. Habberton's ingenious mind has evolved a plot which at once excites and evades the reader's curiosity to a most amusing degree. In reading the riddle he takes us through some rather exciting events, and brings us into contact with some interesting characters. The chief merit of Mr. Habberton's work consists in its portrayal of village life. There is a homely humor underrunning the story that adds much to the reader's enjoyment. It is by the now famous author of *Helen's Babies*, the most successful book of the decade. [Published in Funk & Wagnall's (10 and 12 Dey street, New York) Standard Library 110. Price—paper, 25 cents; cloth, $1. John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*The Cup and the Falcon*.—This is a little drama in verse, announced by authority in London and America, and the author may be called "the Laureate of the world," now that Longfellow is dead; for it is by Alfred Tennyson, the poet who has sung his way into 10,000 hearts and homes in every land where English is read and where purity of thought, elegance of language and beauty of expression are appreciated. Although now a Baron, and devoted to his Queen, he will go down to the future as even more the poet of democratic thought than our own Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier or Bryant. [McMillan & Co., publishers, New York. John P. Morton & Co., city.]

—*The American Art Union*.—The second or February number of the year has a sketch of the fine painting by Mr. Carl C. Brenner, the famous Kentucky artist, which he entitled *The Classic Beargrass*. We are glad to learn from Mr. Brenner himself that the picture has been sold in New York at a handsome price, with some others. One of the great productions of his life, *The Autumn Woods*, is now in New York and will be "on the line" in the next Academy exhibition. It is even a finer composition than "The Forest Sanctuary," now owned by the Polytechnic Society of Louisville. *The Art Union* will do well to copy other pictures not by metropolitan artists. Messrs. J. V. Escott & Sons are the agents of the magazine here, and give it alone at $3 a year, or $5 with a fine etching of the size to frame, and admission ticket to the Art Union, 44 East Fourteenth street, New York.

—A NEW DEPARTURE.—Messrs. Harper Brothers, of New York, are appointing agents to organize Circulating Libraries all over the United States, very much on the English system, only at lower rates. The issues of the *Franklin Square Libraries* are being bound in a neat and durable, flexible card board, and a club of 200 or more may get the use of the books for two years at a cost of $1 to each member. Special Agent C. S. Page has appointed A. C. Caperton & Co. Librarians for Louisville, and Mr. Geo. Farnham, whose automatic pen work attracted so much attention at the Exposition, is the advertising contractor here. Over 200 new members were added last week, including Mayor Jacob, John C. Russell, Esq., Judge James Harlan and many more prominent citizens. The Library, as all persons know, consists of a wide variety of the best literature, history and biography, etc.

—*Gates Ajar* and *Beyond the Gates*.—By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Few stories, since Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," have taken such a hold upon the world as have the supernatural conceptions of this wonderful woman. In *Gates Ajar*, published some years ago, there were but gleams and glimpses of the unseen world—

"Like an angel's wing through an opening cloud,
Just seen and then withdrawn."

To persons bereaved of loved ones, it has given more consolation than any sermon or any book besides the Bible. But in her new book, *Beyond the Gates*, it is as if the pearly portals had been thrown wide open, and the authoress, as an angel keeper, had invited us to come in. The possible and probable activities, illuminations and experiences of paradise come to us like a new revelation. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.; cloth, $1 25. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.]

—*Harper's Monthly Magazine* (April).—This old favorite monthly is now looked for as regularly as the season, and is considerably more reliable as a bringer of cheering influences than Dame Nature herself has been in this year. The number before us has the lower part or the cherubs about the feet of the Virgin, from Murillo's Conception, as a frontispiece; a pictorial visit to Sardis, the Hohenzolern family, with portraits; "From the Frazier river to the Columbia," with cuts; "The Second War for Independence," with portrait of James Madison; and in the *Easy Chair*, is the well-known form of George William Curtis, the most polished English writer of our day, whose articles will go down to posterity among our classics, as have those of Washington Irving. A slip of the pen in the notice of the March number confused his identity with Henry M. Alden, the veteran editor, whose "Chair" is not so "Easy," as in it he has to read thousands of manuscripts. Mr. Curtis, if we remember rightly, wrote the standard biography of Daniel Webster.

—*The Unity of Nature*; by the Duke of Argyll.—*The Reign of Law*, by his Grace, the Duke of Argyll, attracted at the time of its publication the profound attention of the scientific world. To be a most thoroughly scientific man and yet an entirely Christian man, had begun to be considered a contradiction by persons, who forgot that Sir Isaac Newton, the two Herschels, Farraday, Sir Charles Lyell, Hugh Miller, Sir Henry Raw-

dnson, Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, and dozens more of the learned great, were deeply and truly Christian persons. This great book on the *Unity of Nature*, dealing as it does with instinct and mind; matter in its origin and in its forms; with the elemental and the organic; with man as related to the supernatural; the moral and the degraded and the elevated conditions of his being; with the origin and the corruption of religion—all this can not be disposed of in a mere notice. The book will be taken up again, but in the meantime we can commend it to all who *think* and who care to *know*. [G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street, New York; John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.]

—*South Carolina*.—This is the long promised treatise on the resources of the Palmetto State, by Harry Hammond, and it will be henceforth the standard authority upon all matters related to the physical conditions of that Commonwealth. It describes the State generally, and its productions; the coast country and its climate; the lower pine belt and the savannah section; the upper pine belt and its products; the red-hill or clay region, the sand-hill section; the Piedmont or hill country; the Alpine or mountain lands; the water-powers, the vertebrate animals, the invertebrate fauna, the plants of South Carolina, etc. Then in a second part the population, vital statistics, institutions, education, religion, manufactures and recent history, are exhaustively treated.

It has over 700 pages, and abounds in tables, maps, diagrams and facts of value to all interested in this old but as yet sparsely settled State. [The State Board of Agriculture, or Walter, Evans & Cogswell, 109 East Bay street, Charleston, S. C.]

The Only Route to Salvation.

[*Cincinnati News Journal.*]

Have those who are denouncing Watterson because he is urging Democracy to take the only way to salvation forgotten that he was so denounced in 1876 as a foremost Tilden man? We have frankly differed with Watterson as to some of his expressed views; but we find him standing, as becomes practical statesmanship, upon the nearest approach to his ideas he can obtain, the Morrison Bill and the Carlisle enunciations. These are moderate, conservative, less in amount of tariff reduction than the Republican Tariff Commission and the Republican Senate Bill proposed.

Watterson's recent hot-shot letter seems to be bringing affairs to a crisis and opening up the way forward for Democracy. While the Republicans are panic-stricken at the prospect of action they have hoped Democracy would shrink from, so-called Democrats are denouncing revenue reformers, and just now, particularly, Watterson comes in for a fair share of fierce denunciation at the hands of those who charge him with disunion, when their own cowardice means death from inanition.

It was so in 1876. The entire office-seeking and time-serving political class, from Maine to Texas, bitterly denounced Tilden and all of his followers. Why? Because he was bold, positive and aggressive, and a reformer, and because he shook the politicians and office seekers up with a strong hand when they wanted to be quiet, sing small, talk low, sit down and drift in, mistaking their earnest agony to get in for power to go in. They were defeated for their own good, and those who now denounce Watterson as a disorganizer, because he is not willing to sit down and fold the hands and dream of being in, should remember that he was so denounced in 1876; that his judgment was then best; that success at the polls followed; that the history of all party struggles in this country shows that it is only by bold, aggressive standing and fighting upon public policies that one great party has ever compelled another to yield the place. The American people care nothing about the desires of office-seekers; they care a great deal about what this or that party proposes to do.

Young Burglars Arrested.

BOSTON, March 20.—A gang of fifteen boys was arrested in South Boston last night and three of their leaders held for examination. Many small larcenies are charged to them. Raids were being planned in an old cellar, which they called their den. Coleman O'Donnell, the leading spirit, is 16 years old, and is said to have been recently released from a reformatory institution. The ages of the others range from 12 to 15. They had a peculiar language known only to the members of the gang, and for an hour mystified the officers at the station with their conversation.

Terre Haute's Board of Trade Opened.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., March 20.—The Terre Haute Board of Trade was formally opened this morning. Mr. R. G. Hervey, President of the Board, presided. The inaugural address was delivered by R. W. Thompson, who was followed by President C. O. Thompson, of the Polytechnic. Col. Fish, Mayor of Racine, and the head of the great Fish Bros'. Wagon works, stated in a brief speech that in removing to Terre Haute he was satisfied it was the best manufacturing point in the State or anywhere he knew of. After the formal opening and the calling of the roll the members and guests were entertained at dinner.

A Pardon to Be Applied For.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 20.—It has just been learned that John Foster, colored, shot by Geo. Jones, and for which crime Jones, and Jesse Carter, as an accessory, were sentenced to be hanged April 3, was trephined shortly before death. The wound was similar to Garfield's, and the operation was performed by three prominent physicians for the purpose of ascertaining the location of the ball. An eminent surgeon, in an interview to-day, said in his opinion such an operation might be contributary to the cause of death. An effort will be made to have Jones and Carter pardoned.

Don't Want Them Passed.

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—The Chamber of Commerce, in session this morning, protested against the passage of the various hostile patent bills now before Congress, and requests the Senators and Representatives to give theis careful consideration and endeavor to prevent legislation which in effect will discourage active minds from engaging in the development of machinery and appliances such as have been and are of so great benefit to all agricultural and mechanical interests.

A Murderer on Trial.

WAUKEEGAN, ILL., March 20.—The trial of Michael Mooney, charged with the murder of his cell mate, John Anderson, at the Joliet Penitentiary, began here to-day on a change of venue. The body of the murdered man contained thirty-three knife wounds. Mooney was convicted of murder on the first trial, and during the hearing the head of his supposed victim was exhibited in court by the prosecution to make certain his conviction.

Fined For Desecrating Webster's Tomb.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., March 20.—Herbert L. Jackson was to-day fined $10 for mutilating the marble tablet on the tomb of Daniel Webster. Mrs. Webster wrote acknowledging satisfaction in that Jackson had paid for a new tablet, and desired to have the case put on file. The Judge declined to comply. He allowed, however, the mitigating circumstances to govern the amount of the fine.

"Dickens' Dutchman" Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Charles Langheimer, known as "Dickens' Dutchman," died recently, and his death was made known to-day. He died quietly and was buried quietly in the Potters' field, after serving fifty of his seventy-five years of life in a convict's cell. He was not a prisoner at the time of his death, but was allowed to return and die in prison, which he looked upon as a home.

A Reward Offered for a Missing Man.

MADISON, IND., March 20.—A reward is offered by James Roan for information of his father, Jerry Roan, who mysteriously disappeared from there on the 16th. He was a leading Irish citizen. He was six feet two inches in height, weighed 190 pounds and wore a check shirt, knit jacket and gray jeans pants.

A Pennsylvania Murder.

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—At Warrenton, Jefferson county, last night, Charles Pope was fatally shot by John Cochran. Pope threw a stone at Cochran, and, not stopping when warned, Cochran drew a revolver and fired five shots, two taking effect on Pope.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Vast Amount of Work to Be Done in a Short Time Or to Be Left Undone—The Advantage of the Hallam Resolutions.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

FRANKFORT, March 20.—A Senator said yesterday that it was a self-evident proposition that the work before the Legislature was largely disproportioned to the time that would be allotted for its disposal. Adjournment was bound to catch a large proportion of important legislation incomplete, and that the Legislature nor the public could reasonably expect anything else. He said it was a condition of things that was natural and unavoidable under the peculiar circumstances. The first five weeks of the session were literally given over to the Senatorial contest, and all general legislation was held in abeyance while that contest was pending. The Senatorial question disposed of, the question of asylum outrages and mismanagement was forced upon legislative attention, and resolutions were formulated and committees appointed, which took a large number of active, working members from the regular deliberations of the two houses for several weeks. On top of asylum investigations came unprecedented floods, widespread and fearfully disastrous in character, which necessarily involved legislative distraction and absence of members, entailing additional and burdensome duties upon remaining members, who were already grappling with a sufficiency of work. Committees were unable at times to work on account of necessary absences of members; others were compelled to shape their sessions to accommodate members who were working on several committees, and others were so crippled by absences and multiplicities of session and committee work by their members, that the wonder only is that so much work has been accomplished as the records show. He said further, that the character of legislation had never been more important, and was demanding thought, study and formulation that could not be disregarded without great danger of injury to the public service and general good of the Commonwealth. It was ruinous to talk of hurrying legislation and brief consideration of the serious legislation now under consideration. The most economical and common-sense course now was to adopt some method of thoroughly digesting the important measures now pending. The expenses of a careful and complete study and formulation of acts were as nothing when compared with the great danger of a panic that would bring hurry to the passage of bills and untimely adjournment, with a view of placating a thoughtless clamor over legislative continuance. The Senator concluded his interesting remarks by expressing the opinion that Mr. Hallam's resolutions looking to a vacation committee work were both timely and valuable, suggesting, as they do, a method of relief which, if not adopted, will at least pave the way to a satisfactory solution of the serious demands for a deliberate and sufficient consideration of the important work before the Legislature. The Senator is one of the most laborious and intelligent members of his body, and is as modest and conscientious as he is faithful to his duties and to the interests of the State. His remarks induced the jury to announce a verdict of approval without leaving the box.

The Senator from Hart grew fervid and considerably wrought up over Senator Hays' joint resolution on the subject of the tariff. He had no idea of the Republican minority being ignored by legislative resolutions that resolved solely as the Democratic party in the General Assembly. The Senator seemed possessed with the idea that the great Republican party would toss the Democratic party at the November election as easily as the whirlwind could a pile of dry wheat straw, despite the adopted or unadopted resolutions of the Senator from Louisville. From the hints given out yesterday, those tariff resolutions will be the signal for a bloody fight, in which the gentleman from Hart will be one of the foremost in the fray. It is to be hoped the Committee on Federal Relations will remove the serious apprehensions expressed in the Senator's predictions as to their eternal burial with the committee and report them at an early day that there may be some discussion, not unaccompanied by considerable of the unexpected.

The School Bill has attained such degree of preparation as to indicate its early presentation to the Legislature. The friends of the bill, as it will be presented, express confidence in its acceptability, and say it has been carefully prepared, rigidly scrutinized, and invited all the valuable suggestions attainable. The opinions entertained by the people at large are so at variance with any common basis of agreement that might be reached by compromise that there need be no surprise to see a savage onslaught upon it in almost any shape it may be presented. The question of the retention or abolition of the County Commissioners, together with the adoption of standard school-books, will be sufficient warrant for a desperate fight. It is to be hoped that whatever is done will be influenced by a sincere desire to foster the interests of a common-school education and to give the largest efficiency and the greatest pro rata per capita to the common-school fund that is possible. Every interest should be subordinated to giving increased efficiency to the workings of the syetem.

A law-maker remarked a day or two ago that if there was any disposition in the public to see a circus what is a circus, it should be on hand when those apportionment maps are beginning to throw their shadows on the legislative canvas. He said the number of patriots who are watching that turn of the legislative lottery-wheel are only exceeded in number by the glitteridg hosts which bestud the frosty-night sky.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Meriwether—Senate bill for the benefit of the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company. Amended and passed.

Mr. Mulligan—Railroads—A bill to provide for building and maintaining fences on railroads. Made special order for Tuesday next at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. Bradford—A bill to establish a Commission of Public Charities. Made a special order.

Mr. Talbott's whisky bill was made special order for Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Stoll—A bill to prevent frauds by persons occupying relations of trust. The bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, and made special order for Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Mulligan moved that the Capital removal question be made a special order for 10:30 o'clock for Wednesday next, to be considered from day to day. Adopted.

Mr. Owens gave notice that he would move for a call of the House.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Kehoe—A bill to establish public advertising of public sales.

Mr. Moremen moved to lay the bill upon the table. Adopted—Yeas, 48; nays, 24.

Mr. Julian offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

The sad announcement is made that Mrs. Anna B. Cook, State Librarian, who held such a warm place in the hearts of every member of this body, is dead. It is now therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five from this House be appointed to escort her remains to their last resting place, and draft suitable resolutions touching her memory, and, as a mark of esteem, this House is adjourned.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as a committee: Messrs. Julian, Simpson, Bowman, McElroy and Lillard. And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Leave was given to bring in the following bill, which was appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Parker—A bill to provide for minority representation in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Judiciary.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Munday—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to incorporate the Louisville Safety-vault and Trust Company.

Mr. Fogle objected to the general principle upon which such propositions were based. There was too much danger in these authorizations to discharge important trusts without greater safeguards.

Mr. Munday, from the committee, explained that the bill had been given close examination, and it was his opinion that there was nothing objectionable in the bill.

Mr. Cox thought some of the features of the bill relating to investigation into its management and the discharge of its trusts were somewhat extraordinary. Those bills of like character might better subserve public interest by being referred to some particular committee.

Mr. Munday argued that a precedent has been established, considered safe and wise, which is applicable to the bill under discussion. He had no objection to the recommitment to any committee, but his committee had very carefully considered and he hoped the bill would not be considered as involving any questionable or unusual grants to insurance companies.

Mr. Martin said the safeguards are not sufficient to warrant the advocacy of the passage of this bill.

Mr. Munday thought the provisions of this bill ought to stand on its express declarations and not be confounded with other bills of seemingly like character but totally different in principle. He was willing to let the bill go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clark corrected a remark involving the alledged action of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate during its last session. The committee has not given its assent to the principle under discussion.

Mr. Fogle moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Frederick had called this bill up at his own instance. The legislation was of a class absolutely necessary to a city of the commercial importance of a city like Louisville.

Mr. Hays offered an amendment authorizing any party desiring to do so to institute proceedings of inquiry into its safety or securities.

Mr. Cox moved to amend the motion to recommit the bill by requiring it to be reported to the Senate on Wednesday next.

Mr. Cox—Banks and Insurance—Reported a bill to incorporate the Lexington Trust, Loan and Deposit Company, and a bill to incorporate the American Trust Company, of Louisville. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Special order—A bill for the benefit of the friendless and fallen women of Kentucky.

Mr. Hays was so deeply impressed with the great and wide-reaching importance of the purposes underlying the bill that he was inclined to have the proposition in such shape as will meet the views of the Senate. The good involved in this proposition was beyond calculation and could not be gainsaid by any who were at all familiar with the needs of this work and its great and incalculable benefits. He had a letter read from the Chief of Police of Louisville giving certain facts bearing upon the pending bill and reciting happenings, which attracted profound attention. Mr. Hays argued from a standpoint purely in the interest of peaceful homes and the great moral good sure to ensue upon the passage of this bill. If the Senate thought the amount asked was too large he begged some member to suggest some adequate amount that would secure the great end in view. The whole State was interested, and he begged the Senate not to confound the idea of exclusiveness to the operations of the bill. Though the city of Louisville was the home of these unfortunate creatures, they were the wandering and unfortunate children of the whole State, and the benefits were theirs alike with the stained children of the city. The Senator's appeal was earnestly characterized and ably and fervently delivered, and elicited most respectful attention during its delivery.

Mr. Fogle said there was no Senator who did not sympathize with the purposes of the bill and had profound respect for the Senator's argument, but there was no authority under the constitution for donating funds to private institutions.

Mr. Robbins coincided with these views and joined in the earnest sympathy of the Senator from Marion. This proposition, however, did not come within the bounds of discussion involved in the management of other unfortunate children of the State. Lunatics, the deaf and dumb, idiots, and the blind appealed to our sympathies from a standpoint which did not involve self-consent. One class was unfortunate without its consent, the other by its own action. However, the principle stated by the Senator from the county of Marion would prevent his assent to the constitutional departure involved in this proposition.

Mr. Taulbee was in sympathy with the purposes of the bill, and would go as far as anybody in encouraging reformatory measures, but he could not and would not vote for this bill.

Mr. Hays moved to strike out ten thousand dollars and insert five thousand.

The substitute was then put upon its passage, the ayes and nays being ordered.

Mr. Carpenter thought the State should have some representative in the administration of the affairs of the institutions if it contributed. He was in sympathy with the movement, but hardly saw his right to vote the amount though he should likely do so.

The substitute was carried.

Mr. Hays moved the recommittal of the bill to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Munday feelingly announced the death of Mrs. Anna B. Cook, late an honored and efficient officer of the Commonwealth, and moved an adjournment until to-morrow in respect to her memory, a motion which he was certain would meet the hearty approval of the entire Senate, on account of the exalted esteem in which the distinguished lady was held by its members.

The motion was warmly seconded, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

The following is a copy of the letter of Gen. Thomas H. Taylor, Chief of Police of the city of Louisville, supplementing the argument of Senator Hays in behalf of the Women's Christian Association of Louisville, viz:

FRANKFORT, March 20.—*Hon. R. G. Hays*—Dear Sir: I heard with considerable interest the debate in the Senate yesterday on the bill giving $10,000 by the State toward the buying or building a suitable house for the "Home of the Friendless." My position as Chief of Police of Louisville has given me a good many chances of seeing the great good this institution does. Not only have many women been redeemed from a life of sin and shame, but to my own knowledge it has prevented several young girls from entering on this life. A very large proportion of those saved have been from the country. A good many young girls leave home from some trivial cause, and come to the city, seeking work. They have little or no money, and wander about the streets. The police seeing them, and finding what is the matter, take them to the Home of the Friendless, where they are taken care of. If I did not have this place to send them, they would have to be kept at the station-house and thrown in with the drunken and vicious. Some girls are brought from the country by vile women, and some by their seducers. Numerous cases of this kind happen where the women have been saved and returned to their homes by this institution. Two or three times one woman, the keeper of a house of prostitution, has sent me word that a young girl had been brought to her house, and asking me to send for and save her. They have been sent to the Home of the Friendless, and returned to their family. Several times I have received telegrams from either parent, guardian or friend, asking me to arrest some young girl on the railroad train, who had left home from some cause or other, and take care of them until they could come for them. This has been done. The tears of gratitude, and the heartfelt thanks of their parents, was a sufficient reward for the service rendered. If it had not been for this Home of the Friendless, it would have been difficult to have found shelter for the runaways.

Ten thousand dollars is not one cent too much for the State to endow this institution with. The good it can do can only be measured by the capital they have to do it with. The State hereafter will be proud it had given aid to so great and so good an object. Sincerely your friend,

THOS. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Police, Louisville.

NOTES.

—Capt. C. T. Allen, of Caldwell, Judge Hunter Wood, of Christian, and Hon. W. L. Porter, of Barren, were among the visitors to the Senate chamber to-day.

—Senator Munday satisfactorily explains his silence at the Exposition orations and banquet responses by pleading that Munday's remarks are not appropriate on Tuesday's occasions.

—Senator Garnett is in his seat looking in excellent health, and judging from his clear-cut and able argument on the land patent bill before the Senate on Tuesday, he is in as excellent mental trim.

—Senator Smith, of Louisville, warmly and eloquently seconded Senator Hays' efforts in his appeal for aid for the fallen women of the State. The appeal made by Louisville's two Senators was not only zealously made, but handsomely and effectively said.

—The announcement of the death to-day of Mrs. Annie B. Cook, late Librarian of the State, produced a profound feeling of regret. She was a woman of such varied attainments and such lovableness of person, and so beautifully garnished with sweetest graces of mind and manner, that she was universally esteemed.

—The bill for the appropriation in aid of Capital buildings for the State will come up next Wednesday. The proposition to have a call of the House on that occasion means to have a decisive conten and no dodging the question. There will be a rattling time on that interesting occasion. The friends of the bill are able and skillful and its opponents are equally able and determined.

—On the way from adjournment of the Senate to-day, after the discussion of the bill for appropriations of money for the Louisville Woman's Christian Association in aid of the fallen women of the State, a lady stepped on a banana peel with the usual result. A Senator said there ought to be a law giving damages to women who were tripped up by villainous banana and orange peels. A brother Senator remarked that that particular woman was in position to claim some of the funds voted to-day to the Woman's Christian Association. The party took Blue Lick. S. M. B.

Rough on Rats.

[*Boston Journal.*]

A citizen of Fitchburg, whose house, barn and shed were overrun with rats, tried a method which he had heard recommended to get rid of them, though without any expectation of its success. He caught a rat in a trap, and, with a piece of lighted paper, singed off the hair of its back, taking care not to burn or hurt the hide. He then let the rat go back to its old haunts, and within three days every rodent but the singed one had quit the premises.

The Beneficence of Nature.

[*Lowell Courier.*]

Among the most blessed of all the contrivances of nature is that which prevents a man from being disturbed by his own snoring.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

An Express Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad Goes Down An Embankment, the Bursting of the Engine's Boiler Following the Accident.

A NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED.

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—The Chicago limited express coming East ran into a landslide near Columbiana, O., this morning at 4 o'clock and was wrecked. No particulars of the accident have been received here yet, but as a special train with physicians has left for the scene, it is believed a number of persons have been injured.

A later report says Engineer Richards and the fireman, name unknown, were killed instantly and all the passengers more or less injured but none killed.

Official reports to the Pennsylvania company say: The limited express was coming down the Franklin grade, three miles east of Salem, Ohio, at the rate of 40 miles an hour, when the engine struck an obstruction of some kind, and jumping the track went over an embankment. The entire train left the rails, but only the baggage car and smokers upset. When the engine overturned, her boiler exploded, and James Richards, the engineer, and Charles Rhodes, fireman, were blown several hundred yards and instantly killed. Baggage master Beisel and Brakeman Landis were slightly injured. Six passengers were also painfully hurt, but none dangerously. Their names could not be learned. The other passengers were badly shaken up, but uninjured. A train was sent out from here immediately and the passengers transferred.

Another account says the train consisted of an engine, three passenger coaches, baggage and mail car and sleeper. Upon reaching Franklin Hill the engine left the track, plunging down an embankment thirty feet below. The baggage car and smoker followed, and were badly wrecked. To add to the horror, almost before the passengers could realize what had happened the boiler of the engine burst, with a report that was heard for miles. The baggage car, lying near the engine, was blown to pieces, and the dead and mangled bodies of the engineer and fireman were found 400 yards away. In addition to the injured given already, the colored porter of the Pullman sleeper was seriously injured. As yet no definite cause can be assigned for the accident, but the opinion is expressed that an obstruction was maliciously placed on the track in such a way as to be unnoticed by the engineer in time to avert the accident.

Still later details say the train was equipped with a combination smoking and baggage car, dining car and two sleepers, having on board twenty-nine passengers bound for points east of Pittsburgh. The train was in charge of Conductor Holloway, with Engineer Jas. Richards and Fireman Charles Rhodes in the cab, and while rounding a sharp curve and running at high speed the boiler exploded with terrific violence, hurling the engine down a fifteen-foot embankment and blowing the engineer and fireman 400 feet from the point where the engine left the track, killing them instantly. The combination car followed the engine and landed on the boiler with such violence as to force the drivers of the engine through the floor, the car being demolished completely. The dining-car was thrown over on its side and slid down the embankment, and is a complete wreck. The remaining two cars were forced from the track and the trucks of the forward car thrown a distance of twenty feet. Both cars were badly damaged. For a few moments after the explosion the interior of the sleepers was a scene of inextricable confusion. The screams of the lady passengers were most heartrending, and the cries of strong men could be heard above the din calling for help. Some time elapsed before an attempt was made to ascertain the extent of the accident so great was the excitement, and every person being either unconscious or imprisoned. The first person to emerge from the wreck was the colored porter, who, though badly bruished, succeeded in breaking the windows of the sleepers, which afforded an avenue of escape, and one by one the passengers crawled out and it was soon ascertained that none had received serious injuries, although 11 were more or less bruised or cut. The employes on the train were not so fortunate. Baggageman Beisel received a bad cut on the leg, and it is feared his knee is fractured. The sleeping-car conductor was badly bruised, but not seriously. One of the colored porters was found unconscious in the smoking-car, lying in a pool of blood, and it was at first feared he was dead, but after being removed to the open air he revived. His injuries are not considered fatal.

The engineer, Richards, resided at Pittsburgh, and Rhodes at Alliance, O. As soon as the accident was made known trains were sent from Alliance and Pittsburgh with surgeons and other necessaries, and the injured made as comfortable as possible. The company then furnished a special train, and the passengers were conveyed to Pittsburgh. The escape of the passengers is most miraculous, as it seems almost impossible that any should have come out alive. In all probability, the cause of the accident will never be ascertained, but every person interviewed exonerates Engineer Richards. The company place their loss at from $12,000 to $15,000.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND INJURED.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 20.—A special from Leetonia to the *News Register* says: Tht boiler on the express due her at 4 A. M. exploded four miles west of here, derailing three Pullman sleepers and the baggage car, blowing the engine to pieces and killing the engineer and fireman and injuring a number of passengers.

The killed are:

JAMES RICHARDS, engineer.
CHAS. RHODES, fireman.

The list of wounded includes—

J. H. MCKNIGHT, Fort Shaw, Montana, scalp wound.
J. B. VIETZ, New York, head cut.
H. T. DOUGLASS, Fort Yates, Dakota, a terrible scalp wound.
WM. FULLER, Chicago, nose and face badly cut.
RICHARD ARTER, the porter, scalp wound.
R. BRUNSWICK, Erie, Pa., head cut.
C. N. BIESEL, left leg and nose broken.
HENRY CANDIS, back brused and scalp wound.
D. C. NEWCAMP, Atchison, Kas., back hurt.
F. H. MATHOCK, Philadelphia, slight bruise in the face.
WM. RICH, Chicago, cut about the face and head.
MRS. DEAN, Chicago, right arm bruised.
E. G. NORTHAM, Philadelphia, foot hurt and face bruised and cut.
MRS. ROCHE, Chicago, muscles of the arm cut.

Several others were slightly injured, including the brakeman and conductor.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

SYRACUSE, March 20.—A mixed train on the Utica, Ithica and Elmira road ran off the track near Perryville this morning. The passenger coach rolled over three times, landing upside down against a tree. Half a dozen persons were injured, but none fatally.

A CONDUCTOR KILLED.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 20.—Henry Cramer, aged 50 years, a conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad the past 25 years, was instantly killed this morning at Grafton while making up a train. He was standing by some empty gondolas, when an engine, unobserved by him, backed up against them, throwing him under the cars, several of which passed over him. His neck and one shoulder were broken and his head bruised, but not disfigured.

TELESCOPED.

PALESTINE, TEXAS, March 20.—A passenger train on the Missouri Pacific from Tyler to Palestine telescoped this morning with a freight train, smashing badly the front part of the engines and cars. Minnie Hauk and company escaped with some bruises.

"Joe" McDonald.

[*San Francisco Post.*]

McDonald, of Indiana, seems at this time to have the leading place, after Tilden, for the Democratic nomination. If he can appeal to State pride sufficiently to smother the jealousies of Hendricks, Holman and Voorhees for one ballot, and can thus go into the National Convention with Indiana solid at his back, he will make a very strong fight for the first prize. His chances of winning it, too, seem quite as great as any one else that has been named. His strength, politically, lies not so much in what he has done as in the mistakes he has avoided. His record is negatively strong. He has not been in position to make the blunders that are charged up against his rivals. The extent to which he can smother the resentments of his Indiana compeers, and the certainty with which he can assure Indiana's electoral vote to the Democracy, will pretty accurately gauge his success before the convention.

COULD IF HE WOULD.

Mr. Beecher Says He Could Name a Ticket That Would Carry the Democrats to Victory, But He Won't.

GENERAL POLITICAL NOTES.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

NEW YORK, March 20.—Mr. Beecher is out in a political interview. He says that, although he has no doubt the next President will be a Republican, he could name a ticket for the Democracy that would draw thousands of votes from Republican ranks and carry the country, but he is not going to do it. Mr. Beecher says that the question of reduced taxation is the one question that is bound to grow steadily. Although it will not be the issue in the coming election, the parties will enter the field in 1888 upon some such ground.

"Do you think," he was asked, "that they will divide upon protection and free trade?"

"I think the question of free trade will be a far more vital and debatable question then than it is going to be now. With my very strong feeling on the subject of protection, it is not with me simply a question of high protection or unbalanced protection. It is any protection—every single shade of protection that is introduced into the tariff—and I suppose that has got to be the mode of taxation. I don't think our people are intelligent enough, much as they know, to allow themselves to raise money by direct taxation, which is the true way. But a tariff with moderate—with incidental—protection is just like beefsteak with incidental strychnine—every single particle of protection that goes is poison."

"What is your opinion as to the probable Republican candidate from among those who have been named?"

"Oh, you can't tell. I think that, all things considered, on an abstract ground, there is no man who would make an abler President than John Sherman. But John Sherman can't be elected."

"Why?"

"Folks won't vote for him, that's the principal reason. The next man, to my mind, that is prominently before the public, is Senator Edmunds, in every way an admirable candidate, but I think he labors under the same difficulty. He would not excite the sympathies of the average common people. What I mean is that the man to whom the people take is a genial man, a man who has a great deal of fellow feeling, who has good nature as well as ability, who can tell a good story and who is interested in any man, high or low, wherever he meets him. Such a man is catching, the people are interested in him, and, generally speaking, such men have large trunks, are big-bellied and big-chested, with a good deal of blood and a well-organized head on top. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Edmunds have able heads with shad bellies. They are not catching."

"How about Blaine; doesn't he fill the bill?"

"I doubt whether Mr. Blaine has any such following as your paper in a quiet way would make it appear that he has. I think the nomination of Mr. Blaine would detach thousands and tens of thousands of Republican votes at once."

"And President Arthur—how would he suit?"

"Arthur would be my choice."

"Do you regard him as the most available candidate?"

"I can't say anything about that. I am not in a position to know. I simply say this, that if the people were inclined to it I think Arthur would make one of the wisest and best Presidents we have had for a long time, and whether he should be nominated is simply a practical question."

"You haven't asked me about Lincoln," added Mr. Beecher. "I think Lincoln would probably be the adjunct on any ticket on which an Eastern man was the principal, and very possibly would be the leading man in the West, if the West gave up the principal. I doubt about Logan. I don't think Logan is going to be strong. I see some symptoms of Gen. Sherman's being persuaded by his wrath to accept the nomination. Gen. Sherman is a loyal man in his wife's behalf, and if anybody takes up the cudgels against her because she is a Catholic I think very likely he would be willing to put her in the White House to vindicate her. I quite admire the loyalty of the old fellow, and I think he would sweep the country from North to South. Southern people love a good fighter."

"There has been some little talk of nominating Gen. Grant."

"I have never heard a hint of it, and supposed that was a thing settled and gone by. Of course if Gen. Grant should be nominated and become a candidate I should take the greatest pleasure in advocating him with all my heart."

"You think there is no hope for the Democracy?"

"Well, as I say," responded Mr. Beecher humorously, "if they let me put up their candidates and lay out their campaign for them they might have some show."

"If Speaker Carlisle were put up would he be likely to pull through?"

'I won't say anything more about it.'

CINCINNATI REPUBLICANS.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The Republican City Convention to-day had J. B. Foraker for temporary Chairman. The convention nominated Henry Kob for the Board of Public Works, Fred. W. Moore for Superior Court Judge, Geo. Richards for Clerk of the Police Court and Henry Lachtrop for Director of the City Infirmary.

Resolutions were adopted which charged the Democratic caucuses and conventions in this State with virtually selling offices of trust and honor to the highest bidder, declared in favor of the restoration of the tariff on wool, and in favor of letting the Scott law remain as it is. A resolution was adopted commending Mr. Logan for introducing the bill to distribute the public lands among soldiers of the late rebellion, and asking its passage by Congress.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

PROVIDENCE, March 20.—The Republican State convention met this morning, with Geo. A. Wilbur, of Woonsocket, temporary Chairman. After settling one contested seat the temporary organization was made permanent. Senator Wilbur made an address counseling harmony. After a congratulatory resolution to Senator Anthony had been adopted by a rising vote, the present State officers were renominated and the present State Central Committee re-elected. Gov. Brown was presented to the convention and made a speech.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 20.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to-day, it was resolved to call a convention at Richmond the 14th of May. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee has observed with grave concern the division threatening the Democratic party of the country upon the tariff, and feel at liberty to express their opinion, individually, that the agitation of this question at this period is unwise and should be discouraged, and all Democrats should subordinate all differences in concentration upon one great issue of reform in the Government, and its restoration of purity and true constitutional principles.

Resolved, That the State Committee earnestly urge the Virginia Democratic delegation in Congress to use all possible diligence to bring before the Danville investigating committee the evidence which is necessary to refute the foul and infamous slanders given the public by the leaders of the Coalition party in reference to this matter.

INSTRUCTED FOR RANDALL.

MEDIA, PA., March 20.—The delegates of Delaware county are instructed for Randall for President.

JAY GOULD ON THE SOUTH.

He Says It is Developing Marvelously, and is Destined to Become the Manufacturing Center of the World.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

ATLANTA, GA., March 20.—A correspondent of the *Constitution* from Key West, Fla., gives the points of an interesting interview with Jay Gould upon a number of Southern topics. Says the correspondent: Mr. Gould is certainly one of the most remarkable men whom I have ever met. He states that the Southern States have made such progress since the war as was never made by New England, even in her palmiest days. While the politicians have been berating that section, her people continued at work, until now the business world is awakening to the fact that the progress of the South is enchaining the attention of capitalists everywhere. The mountain section south of Blue Ridge, from North Carolina across to the Mississippi, is bound to become the greatest manufacturing country in the world, and Atlanta and Birmingham will be cities with a population of half a million each. The outlook for cotton manufactures, freighted as it is with wealth, will be eclipsed by the iron interests, which truly are marvelous. The two brightest public men in the South, who appreciate the full possibilities of the future, are Senator Brown, of Georgia, and Senator Jones, of Florida. Southern lands, both for agricultural and timber purposes, they consider one of the safest investments possible. Within five years Florida will supply the fruit market with tropical products. Pensacola, he says, will obtain rank as a seaport next after New Orleans. Mr. Gould expresses his determination of spending his winters for the future in Florida.

KENTUCKY BREVITIES.

WARREN county votes on the turnpike question next Saturday.

MRS. JACKSON, aged 105 years, of Claysville, Harrison county, rode on horseback to a photograph gallery last week to have her picture taken.

PARIS *Kentuckian:* Four gentlemen of this city met at our passenger depot one day and compared weights, ranging from 235 to 285, the total weight being 1,045 pounds.

THE *Times* says: A house-cat in Glasgow has given birth to a litter of half-breed pole-cat kittens. They were possessed of the regular celebrated pole-cat odor, which they were in no wise backward about using when approached.

GLASGOW *Times:* Col. J. P. Nuckols last week received a fine bull-calf from Frankfort. The calf was a present from Gov. Blackburn, and is said to be of the finest Jersey blood, being out of a very fine Jersey cow of Dr. Blackburn's by Chinn's celebrated Jersey bull "Wanderer."

PARIS *Kentuckian:* Our North Middletown correspondent writes that James R. Norton, of that precinct, has a full set of natural teeth in his head, part of which are the third set. A lady near Paris, aged over seventy years, is cutting her second set of teeth, after all the others had decayed. This is a nut for dentists.

Attaching a Railroad Treasurer's Safe.

[*Special to the Courier-Journal.*]

CHATTANOOGA, March 20.—The Sheriff of Knox county, Tenn., attached the safe of the Treasurer of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad to satisfy a judgment for $12,000 recovered in a damage suit. Everything else on the road, from the road-bed and equipments to the office fixtures, is mortgaged. The Treasurer has the only key to the combination, and it is thought he will refuse to open the safe. It is the impression that everything is mortgaged to evade the payment of about 200 outstanding damage claims.

A Sickening Tragedy.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Mrs. John Schaefer, of Oakland, Cala., became insane over the loss of one of her children, and during the absence of her husband a few minutes last night, cut her baby's throat and then cut her own. Her husband, at the terrible spectacle presented, seized a revolver and attempted suicide, but was prevented by a policeman. Some friends visited the scene in the evening. Among them was Mrs. Letrolli, a French lady, who was so shocked at the sight that she became a raving maniac.

Assigned.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—The Hill Car Manufacturing Company made an assignment this evening to George W. Gould, bookkeeper of the firm. The assets are estimated at about $490,000 and the liabilities at about $260,000. The company became involved by the large quantity of material on hand at the time of the panic of 1873, and has never recovered. An effort will be made to continue business.

Dissolved Because of a Defalcation.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 20.—The firm of Putnam, Earle & Co., bankers and brokers, owing to the alleged defalcation of Wm. G. Morgan, has been dissolved and the business here discontinued. The hearing of Morgan's case is delayed on account of his illness. The deficit is said to be $35,000. A civil suit has been brought against him for that sum by Putnam and Earle.

A Heavy Mortgage Filed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The *Chronicle's* Portland special says: The Oregon Southern Improvement Company filed a mortgage for $2,000,000 yesterday to secure bonds issued on the company's property in Coose and Douglass counties. The bonds are payable to the Boston Safe Deposit Trust Company, and bear six per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly.

Cleopatra!

Her power was retained by force of personal charms. She led the old "boys" captive whenever she talked "pretty" to them and showed her teeth. History should tell us that she used SOZODONT, but it doesn't. The preparation she used might have had another name then.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Pain in the Back.

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava will relieve you.

Hanson's Magic Corn Salve is warranted to cure or money refunded, by all druggists. Price only 15 cents.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is, that the nauseating taste of the oil is removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," but the fact that it is prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

To make a salad that is certain to please all tastes you need only use Durkee's Salad Dressing. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and none so popular. It is a supero table sauce.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Doctor Wintersmith's Sugar-coated Liver Pills—causing neither nausea nor griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day, most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons.

DEATHS.

WHITTY—Bessie, youngest child of Mrs. Fannie Whitty and the late Richard Whitty, aged 15 months.

MEETINGS.

GRAND CONSISTORY OF KENTUCKY.—Regular quarterly meeting will be held in Consistorial Chambers, Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, March 21, 1884, at 7:30 o'clock.

CHAS. C. VOGT, 32° G.·. M.·.
JAS. A. BURRELL, 32° G.·. R.·.

WATCHES, ETC.

BURGLARY!

I have still a choice assortment of FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, GOLD PENS, SPECTACLES, OPERA GLASSES, etc., which the enterprising burglars failed to secure on their raid Wednesday night; also a LARGE and ATTRACTIVE stock of Solid Silverware, Siver-plated Ware and Fancy Goods.

A cordial invitation is extended to all in need of goods in my line to pay me a visit before buying.

C. FLETCHER BENNETT,
509 Fourth Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CENTURY
FOR APRIL

CONTAINS:

The White House.
An entertaining descriptive paper by E. V. SMALLEY; with numeroes illustrations.

How Wilkes Booth Crossed the Potomac.
The story, never before told in print, of how and where Wilkes Booth spent his time between the night of the assassination of President Lincoln and his own death several days later. By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Notes on the Exile of Dante.
By SARAH FREEMAN CLARKE; with illustrations by Harry Fenn—Pisa, the Cornice Road, etc.

Dr. Sevier.
Further chapters of GEORGE W. CABLE's novel.

Sidney Lanier, Poet.
By Dr. WILLIAM HAYES WARD, with portraits.

The New York City Hall.
Architecturally considered; with numerous illustrations.

Uncle Tom Without a Cabin.
A Southern view of the status of the negroes.

Among the Magdalen Islands.
An illustrated travel paper, by S. G. W. BENJAMIN, with pictures by M. J. Burns.

Arnold on Emerson and Carlyle.
A reply to Matthew Arnold's recent lecture; by JOHN BURROUGHS.

Progress in Fish Culture.
An important and entertaining paper, with twenty-three illustrations.

"Marse Chan."
A short story by THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

New Zealand in Blooming December.
By the celebrated traveler, Miss CONSTANCE F. GORDON-CUMMING.

The Destiny of the Universe.
An interesting Scientific paper by Prof. SAMUEL WILLARD.

An Average Man.
Continuation of ROBERT GRANT's serial story.

Topics of the Time.
"The Future of the Metropolitan Art Museum."
"Mob or Magistrate."

Open Letters.
"Worshiping by Proxy," by Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D. "Music in America," by RICHARD GRANT WAITE, etc., etc.

Bric-a-Brac.
Bits of verse by various writers.

Price, 35 cents; $4 a year. Sold everywhere.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK

BITTERS.



The want of a reliable diurhetic which, while acting as a stimulant of the kidneys, neither excites nor irritates them, was long since supplied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This fine medicine exerts the requisite degree of stimulation upon these organs without producing irritation, and is, therefore, far better adapted for the purpose than unmedicated excitants often resorted to. Dyspepsia, fever and ague and kindred diseases, are all cured by it.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
se10 dMoWeFr&Suly&wly

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Property Owners

IS hereby given that the City Engineer, or one of his assistants, will, with a view to its reception or rejection, examine and inspect, on the premises, the following improvements, at the times specified herein:

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884.

Sidewalk on both sides of Second st., between St. Catherine and Oak sts., at 3 P. M.

Sidewalk on the east side of Second st., between Oak and Ormsby ave., at 3:05 P. M.

R. T. SCOWDEN, City Engineer.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1884.

Notice.

JOSEPH RITTER is no longer connected with our house as piano tuner, nor in any other relation whatever. D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

MEXICAN
HAMMOCKS!
WHITE AND COLORED.

Standard weight and size, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Imported by

WINTHROP, CUNNINGMAM & SONS,
45 & 47 S. Front St., Philadelphia.
ja25 Fr&Mo16

STAINED GLASS
GEO. A. BOWEN,
184 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO

Orders taken for interior household and ecclesiastical decorations. ja4 MW&F78

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7, 1884.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank will be held at their banking-house on Friday, March 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the election of Directors.

mr7 dtmr21 J. W. NICHOLS, Cashier.

E. S. STEWART'S
Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 135—MARCH 20, 1884.
7 22 11 71 19 24 40 48 8 57 35 32
CLASS 136.
39 8 20 34 11 60 63 62 50 38 30 12 67
339 and 341 WEST MARKET ST.

This Company does no business through the United States Mails.

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ALL KINDS OF
Printing, Binding and Electrotyping
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IN THE BEST STYLE,
BY THE
COURIER-JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING CO.,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Green Sts.

Estimates furnished on application eoSu&eodtf.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received until 12 M., 29th inst., at the office of the Hoosier Stone Co., Bedford, Ind., for grading a railroad track from the L., N. A. and C. R. R. to the company's quarries, 3,900 ft.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen at the company's office, Bedford, Ind., or at the Engineer's office of the "L., N. A. and C.," Second and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. J. W. ROBINETTE, Eng'r.
mr19 d10

THE RAILROADS.

A Rumor of the Transfer of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Narrow-gauge Confirmed.

The True Inwardness of the Recent Meeting of Trunk-line Presidents in New York.

A Further Reduction of Five Cents on East-bound Business Ordered by the Commissioner.

Latest Track News From All Sections of the Country, by Telegraph and Otherwise.

LOCAL, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20.—The *Evening Journal's* Brainerd special says: A meeting of prominent business men of Brainerd was held last night to project a railroad from Brainerd to Mille Lacs lake. The plan is to co-operate with the enterprise of the State road from Leech lake to Mille Lacs via Brainerd. The road is now building, using the same right of way from here to the lake, if possible joining with the St. Paul, Brainerd and Grand Forks system. The movement was made by the discovery that a St. Louis syndicate, under the management of B. Gratz Brown, has secured the right of way for the same purpose.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

DAYTON, O., March 20.—The rumor of the transfer of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Narrow-gauge road appears to be confirmed by statements of railroad officials here. It appears that the C., H. and D. is desirous of obtaining it as an inlet to the Southern Ohio coal fields, and especially the Dayton division, while the C., N. W. and M. road is equally anxious to secure it for a Cincinnati route. The N. Y., P. and O. road is said to be only awaiting Judge Baxter's decision to swallow up the Cincinnati Northern division, thus giving it an important link between Dayton and that city. Of course the standard-gauge system would be the result.

NO REDUCTION WANTED.

LONDON, ONT., March 20.—The firemen and engineers on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk met and unanimously resolved that the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. from their wages could not be entertained.

BLOCKADED BY A BLIZZARD.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20.—The *Evening Journal's* Fargo special says: The Northern Pacific branch to Lamoure has been blockaded since the last blizzard. It will be open by night and regular trains will be running by morning.

VILLARD'S SUCCESSOR.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Chas. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, has been elected a Director of the Northern Pacific, vice Henry Villard, resigned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE "Silver King" party arrived from Evansville yesterday morning over the St. Louis Air-line.

THE Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company has just finished, at Terre Haute, a tank and water column which cost $4,200 complete.

TRAINS are now run through from El Paso, Texas, to the City of Mexico. The time is four days and a half, and the fare is $59 25 in Mexican coin.

FIFTY-FIVE railroad and county bridges were washed out in the recent flood in the Ohio valley. Their aggregate length was 1,447 feet; estimated cost of replacing them, $210,000.

THE Memphis and Little Rock road, which was closed some weeks ago on account of the high water, will be opened from to-day for through business between Memphis and Little Rock.

THE East Tennessee road is considering the advisability of building a connecting link from some point on the Macon and Brunswick to a point on the Florida Transit, and so on to Tampa.

THE C. and O. will in a short time put on a through night express train between here and Washington, Baltimore and New York. It will leave at 6 or 7 P. M., and get into New York early in the morning.

THE pool lines of the Middle and Western States will hold a meeting at Indianapolis on the 28th of this month for the purpose of equalizing rates between the Western and Middle States and points on the Ohio river.

THE Baltimore and Ohio has purchased property in Wilmington, Del., upon which to erect a large passenger and freight depot. It is located within two blocks of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore station, to cost about $60,000.

THE engineers on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad have erected a handsome monument over the grave of Alfred M. Perry, one of the best known engineers on the road, who was killed last August in an accident.

A PARTY of 35 emigrants from Lexington and vicinity passed through the city Wednesday night en route for Abilene, Kan. They were in the special charge of Mr. W. H. Harrison, of the St. Louis Air-line, and he ticketed them through over his road.

THE sleeping cars which have been running on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road between Chicago and Denver have been replaced with six new buffet sleeping cars, just completed at the Pullman shop, and containing all modern improvements.

THE Superintendents of the various lines running into Indianapolis report that road-beds are in much better shape than at a corresponding period last year, notwithstanding the fact that we have just passed through one of the coldest winters known in this section of the country for many years.

RAILROAD men of genius say that a bridge across the Mississippi at New Orleans is a necessity, and therefore it is only a question of time until it is erected. Since New Orleans has become the terminus of an important branch of the Southern Pacific, the necessity of a direct eastern outlet is more evident.

THE Directors of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis road have authorized the transfer of the company's share interest in the Union railway property at Indianapolis to the new Union Railway Company organization. The annual meeting of the J., M. and I. Railroad Company does not occur until May next.

A GENTLEMAN who makes a business of handling tickets yesterday remarked: "There will be a sensation in the passenger business from this city to Western points in a few days. Something will drop, and you can watch for it. Rates are now badly demoralized at Indianapolis and St. Louis, and the fever will strike Louisville shortly."

THE water continues to rise at Tennessee river, on the Memphis division of the L. and N. Both trains yesterday were delayed considerably, and it was feared last night that travel would have to be suspended on that section of the road. In this event through passengers for Memphis will be hauled around via Nashville and McKenzie.

P. ROGERS, car tracer of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, has for two weeks been looking up cars in the flooded districts of Ohio and West Virginia. Car 3,262 he found lodged in a tree near the Camden coal mines; car 4,842 he found in a field in the Ohio valley 100 yards away from the track, and he reports numberous cases of a like character.

A LARGE holder of Erie stock is preparing to sue out a mandamus to compel President Jewett to issue certificates of voting stock in exchange for beneficiary certificates now outstanding. It is claimed that there is no excuse for further delay in the matter. Mr. Jewett states that he has not yet been able to make the necessary legal arrangements.

THERE were reports yesterday that the Railway and Steamship Association, now in session at Atlanta, had ordered a reduction on freight from coast points to Louisville and Cincinnati, in order to put these two cities on an equal footing with Chattanooga, Nashville and other Southern points. Nothing definite concerning the matter could be learned, however, except that there had been a small reduction on one class.

IT seems the reduction of rates ordered by Commissioner Fink for the 15th of this month did not have the desired effect on the lines that had been cutting promiscuously without orders, so a further reduction of 5 cents has been ordered by the Commissioner. This makes the rate to New York 19 cents for seventh class, 14½ cents for eighth class, and 24 cents for ninth class. The rate on live hogs is placed at 19 cents.

COL. HORACE SCOTT, of the Columbus, Greensburg and Hope road, is said to be one of the most energetic railroad men in the State of Indiana. When it becomes known that he is at the head of a railroad project, the people along the line of the proposed route begin to take some interest in it, and are generally willing to go down after their pocket-books, for the road invariably goes through.—[*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

THE largest emigrant party of the season arrived in the city yesterday from Knoxville, Tenn., over the L. and N. There were 65 of them, not counting children and dogs, all en route for Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Col. Tom Watterson engineered the party as far as this city, where they were turned over to Capt. George Drain, who started them last night in a special through train on the O. and M. for the wild West.

IT is rumored that a war of passenger rates is looming up. Report says that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia will lead off by reducing possenger rates from Atlanta to competitive points in and out of the State. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, it is said, will base its action on the annoyance it has suffered in the shape of disabilities in getting into the passenger depot at this point.—[*Atlanta Constitution.*

ARRANGEMENTS are now being perfected which will terminate the troubles between the Western Trunk-line Association and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad regarding the use of the trade-mark "California Fast Freight Line." The intention is that both parties shall drop the trade-mark, "California Fast Freight Line," and that instead the cars of the Western Trunk-line Association roads shall be marked "Western Trunk-line Association Line," and the Burlington cars "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Line."

THE PRESIDENTS' MEETING.

[*Globe-Democrat.*]

Commissioner Fink's official report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Trunk-line Presidents, at his office in New York, March 13, has just been received in this city. It is rather late to be called news, but there are some matters which the dispatches did not cover at the time and which are worth attention.

For instance, President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as soon as he got an opportunity, remarked, in a somewhat Pickwickian manner, that he had discovered that he was laboring under a misapprehension when he signed the agreement of February 7. He supposed at that time that the Presidents meant to carry it out literally. He had done so. It now appeared that the parties to the agreement had signed it with a mental reservation, which allowed them to violate it without any troublesome qualms of conscience. Under these circumstances he wished to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Commissioner reports that the agreement signed on February 7, to adhere to established rates, has not been observed by some of the parties signing the same: it is therefore

Resolved, That the parties signing such agreement, who have strictly adhered to its terms, be relieved from the first resolution passed at the Presidents' meeting of February 7.

An extended discussion followed the introduction of this resolution, which, it may be surmised, was rather animated, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 16 yeas to 4 nays —the Michigan Central, Wabash, Grand Trunk, and Chicago and Grand Trunk voting in the negative.

The resolution adopted February 7, and thus abrogated at the instance of President Roberts, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the undersigned Presidents of the roads hereby agree to enforce at once the established tariffs, and that hereafter the responsibility for the maintenance of tariffs shall rest with the Presidents of the roads, and that no variation in the tariff shall be made without their consent.

This shows very clearly that the President of the Pennsylvania system was determined to wash his hands of the agreement, which was conceded to have been ruthlessly violated, in order that any future action he might choose to take could not be called a violation of his personal honor or of the honor of his company.

The next thing done of interest to St. Louis was the offering of the following resolution by President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, in regard to the establishment of pools at all Western competing points:

Resolved, That the pools at St. Louis, Cincinnati and Peoria be put in effect within thirty days on basis of percentages to be fixed under the rules of the Joint Executive Committee; that a sufficient sum of money or credit be given to the Commissioner to protect the interests of the roads; that tonnage be turned over to even the roads in deficit; and should not this be done, then settlements shall be made in gross revenue. Other pools at competing points shall be made as rapidly as possible.

President Roberts said that this resolution was already embodied in the agreement of February 7, but, as it was more specific, he moved that it be, together with resolution No. 2 of February 7, referred to the Trunk Line Executive Committee, with directions to put them both into effect as soon as possible. The motion was carried. President Roberts then moved the reduction in East-bound rates, and the reduction was made accordingly. The proceedings wound up with the adoption of the following resolution, which is supposed to be determining the condition of the pool at the present time:

Resolved, That the basis of rates this day adopted shall be maintained and enforced without any form of reservation by all parties here present, both for the railways they represent and against all other parties, and will be governed in future modifications of the same only by the rule of November 10, 1883, viz: That if at any time any party is satisfied that the established tariffs are not maintained, then upon his demand, without requiring direct proof, the established rate shall be reduced to the basis of the lowest cut rate.

CAR WHEELS.

[*New York Sun.*]

"There are more than 10,000,000 iron car wheels in use on American railroads," said the Master Mechanic of one of the trunk lines, "and it requires about 525 pounds of pig iron to make one wheel. About 1,250,000 wheels are worn out every year, and the same number of new ones must be made to take their places. The iron men are called upon for only a small proportion of the 312,500 tons of material required for these new wheels, however, for nearly 200,000 tons are supplied by the worn out wheels themselves. Formerly the life of a car wheel was estimated at eight years, but the reduction of the railroads generally to the standard gauge, and the improvements in loading and unloading facilities, have materially decreased the length of service that a wheel may be depended on to perform. The uniformity in gauge keeps the cars in more continuous use, while the decrease in time of loading and unloading enables them to be put to more active service even where they are run only on short local routes. These figures do not include the wheels on palace coaches and the better class of passenger coaches. The wheels on that grade of rolling stock are now made almost exclusively of paper. They are as serviceable as iron, and combine lightness with strength, a great desideratum where speed and economy in motive power are of paramount importance."

OWENSBORO AND NASHVILLE SHOPS.

[*Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger.*]

The City Council having rejected the proposition made by the Owensboro and Nashville Railway Company, that if the city would issue the $50,000 in bonds which were voted to the company, to be issued when the road was completed to Russellville, it would give to the city $160,000 of its capital stock, expend the whole amount within the city limits and permanently locate its machine-shops here, the railway company have decided not to commence any suit for the bonds, holding the stock as too valuable to be sold at 50 cents on the dollar at the end of a lawsuit. It is understood that the heavy part of the company's work will be done hereafter at Bowling Green, and the present shops will be removed to Russellville, and there will only remain at this place a small blacksmith shop. These changes will be made as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected at Russellville.

A NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

[*Rochester Morning Herald.*]

There is some satisfaction in the fact that the Vanderbilt interests have, in building and using the Cantilever bridge, furnished what it is no false pretense to call a Niagara Falls route. It perhaps is not graceful to speak disparagingly of the old suspension bridge, which has now gone pretty much into disuse, except for the passage of vulgar freight cars; because in its day it was more of an engineering wonder than is the cantilever, and from the windows of the cars as they were drawn slowly over it, the passengers gathered some idea of the grandeur of the mighty flood, and had a good view of the deadly rapids. But now, by the new bridge of the Michigan Central, the travelers who go by this line find themselves right abreast the tumbling flood of water, and get an impression of the cataract that will linger in their minds forever. Without charging them a cent extra, the railroad gives the passenger a better view of the falls than he could get in any $5 hack drive, and the sight is obtained without any delay or annoyance. It must add immensely to the Michigan Central's pleasure travel.

RAILROAD PERSONALS.

MR. TOM FOX, of the O. and M., has returned from the East.

GEN. JOHN ECHOLS, Vice President of the C., O. and S. W., is out of the city.

MR. THOMAS MCGILL, Traveling Agent of the Central road of Georgia, was in the city yesterday.

MR. A. D. PERRY, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton, will be in the city to-day.

MR. W. D. SANBORN, General Agent at St. Louis of the St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul line, was in the city yesterday.

MR. J. R. MACMURDO, General Freight, Passenger and Express Agent of the Richmond and Alleghany road at Richmond, was in the city yesterday.

MR. J. H. MCCLELLAN, the recently appointed General Agent for this city of the Continental fast freight line, has arrived and taken active hold of his duties.

COL. R. H. FOWLER, of the Chicago and Alton, has returned from Cincinnati. "Brick" says he was not elected an honorary member of the General Passenger Agents' Association.

MR. JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton, passed through the city yesterday. Mr. Charlton attended the meeting of the National Association of General Passenger Agents at Cincinnati.

MR. J. H. BEST, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul line, and Mr. S. F. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Minneapolis and St. Paul road, passed through the city yesterday, after attending the Association of General Passenger Agents at Cincinnati.

PERSONAL POINTS.

The "Silver King" Company are at the Galt.

E. Stockdale, Russellville, Ky., is at the Galt.

Gov. Eli H. Murray, Salt Lake City, is at the Galt.

Capt. Jos. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa., is at the Galt.

F. Tipton, New Orleans, is at the Louisville Hotel.

J. F. Freeman and wife, Aiken, S. C., are at the Galt.

W. S. Richard, Paris, Ky., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. B. Powers, Augusta, Ky., is at the Phœnix Hotel.

Hon. W. L. Porter, of Glasgow, is at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. J. P. Streeter, of New York, is at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. B. Sanders, of Athens, Ala., is at the Standiford Hotel.

Chas. Felleman, of New York, is at the Commercial Hotel.

W. H. Hargrave, of Cincinnati, is at the Commercial Hotel.

S. N. Leedom, Russellville, is stopping at the Phœnix Hotel.

Frederick Turner, of Philadelphia, is at the Commercial Hotel.

Sheriff C. W. Moorman, of Cloverport, is at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. J. H. Vivion, of Lebanon, is stopping at the Standiford Hotel.

Hon. S. M. Stockslager, of Corydon, Ind., is at the Louisville Hotel.

Rev. W. G. Sweeney, Horse Cave, is registered at the Phœnix Hotel.

G. W. Bennett, R. B. Roach, of Chicago, are at the Commercial Hotel.

Judge C. W. Cook, of Corydon, Ind., is registered at the Alexander Hotel.

Maj. W. W. Sublette, of Montgomery, is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mr. Ed. A. Tuttle, Assistant Librarian, Frankfort, is at the Alexander Hotel.

J. A. Ridgeway, John Crowley, of New Castle, Ky., are at the Commercial Hotel.

Rev. Dr. B. T. Kavanaugh and wife, of Mt. Sterling, are guests at the Alexander Hotel.

Wm. Kennedy, James J. Donaghue, of Camelsburg, Ind., are at the Commercial Hotel.

Col. H. McCarty, Frankfort, Ky., Assistant Secretary of State, is stopping at Rufer's Hotel.

Mr. W. C. Comstock, proprietor of Mammoth Cave Hotel, is stopping at the Standiford Hotel.

Mr. Hunter Wood, editor and proprietor of the Hopkinsville *New Era*, is at the Alexander Hotel.

Mr. C. M. Russell has returned to Louisville, after a five months' visit to Texas and the Southern States.

Capt. W. F. Dandridge, of Winchester, and Mr. C. E. Hoge, of Frankfort, are at the Louisville Hotel.

Dr. O. D. Todd, William A. Hopkins and William P. Thorne, of Eminence, Ky., are registered at Rufer's.

J. B. Browning, General Baggage Agent of the L. and N. railroad, left, with his wife, Thursday afternoon, for New York.

Dr. M. W. Tate, of Lexington, Mo., was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is very ill. Dr. Tate is the father of Mrs. Geo. M. Crawford, of this city, who left last night for Lexington.

C. M. Wakefield, Cleveland, O.; J. W. Sterrett, Cincinnati, O.; N. B. Lacey, T. H. Reed, Indianapolis; J. T. Borhon, Bedford, Ky.; J. H. Peters, Cincinnati, O.; H. B. Huntley, T. R. Huntley, St. Louis, are at the Commercial Hotel.

Hon. R. A. Burnett, Cadiz; Hon. A. W. Moremen, Meade county; Hon. Ira Julian, Frankfort; Hon. W. H. Taulbee, Hazel Green; Hon. Wm. Bowman, Lewis county; Hon. A. P. Simpson, Jamestown; Hon. J. A. Munday, Owensboro, en route to Elizabethtown to attend the funeral of Mrs. Annie B. Cook, State Librarian, are at the Alexander Hotel.

Alexander's—W. B. Harris, New York; A. G. Gesswain, Charles J. Froelking, A. G. Roulstone, W. H. Budd, G. B. Harlan, F. A. Hicks, G. H. Schlueter, Cincinnati; J. C. Vlereborne, Xenia; C. Roberson, Baltimore; J. R. Landry, Lafayette; D. Bonseiner, Washington, O.; A. S. Caldwell, Nashville; J. Thomas, Virginia; C. M. Russell, New Orleans; D. F. McClintock, Jackson, Tenn.; A. E. Bresler, Tuscumbia, Ala.; M. L. Joslin, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. C. McHaney, Lexington, Tenn.; C. A. Frey and wife, Indianapolis; Mr. R. B. Green and wife, Mrs. Pauline B. Duke, Miss Mamie Duke, Kansas City; J. W. Stanley, Cleveland; Charles McClintock, Salem, Ind.; C. W. Cook, Corydon, Ind.; J. F. Carey, Towanda, Pa.; F. W. Gilmore, F. W. Easton, Pawtucket, R. I.; Everett W. Wagner, Vernon, Ind.; D. B. Sullivan, Indianapolis; R. Y. Hardin, Worthington; W. A. Burkhart, Big Spring; Lew Edwards, Henry county; D. G. Park, Mayfield; W. C. Evans, Leitchfield; R. B. Willis, Versailles; J. J. Lambert, B. E. Morgan, Montgomery county; B. J. O'Bryan, St. Mary's; J. F. Atherton, Nelsonville; Thomas S. Beard, Shelbyville; S. S. Nix, Birmingham; Ed. A. Tuttle, Frankfort; J. V. Glass, Shelby county; M. A. Alexander, Scottsville; Miss Fannie Barger, Eoto.

Republican Convention.

The Republicans of the Eighth Congressional district are hereby notified that a delegate district convention (being a subdivision of the Republican State convention) will be held in the city of Louisville, Ky., May 1, 1884, at 9:30 A. M., for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to the National Republican Convention, which convenes in Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1884; also to name an Elector for the district. The basis of representation will be upon the vote of 1880, being one delegate for each 100 votes and fraction of 100 over 50 votes cast for Garfield and Arthur.

Members of the District Committee are requested to call county conventions in their respective counties to carry out the provisions of this call. The counties comprising the district will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Anderson, 6; Boyle, 12; Garrard, 12; Jessamine, 11; Jackson, 8; Lincoln, 12; Laurel, 8; Mercer, 12; Madison, 20; Owsley, 7; Rockcastle, 7; Shelby, 10, and Spencer 4.

At the State convention the delegates will also vote for four delegates and four alternates from the State at large.

J. L. LINNEY,
Chairman Eighth Republican Dist. Convention.
JAS. W. YERKES, Secretary.
DANVILLE, KY., March 19, 1884.

OVER THE RIVER.

Convention of the Democrats of Jackson at Brownstown to Select Delegates to the District and State Conventions.

NEW ALBANY AND JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Democrats of Jackson county, and they are many, held a convention yesterday at Brownstown to select delegates to the Senatorial, Judicial, Congressional and State Conventions. Nearly one thousand Democrats were in attendance. The Democratic Central Committee met in the morning, and decided that primary elections should be held in the several townships of the county on April 25, and on the 26th a delegate convention should be held to nominate candidates for county offices, each candidate to receive his proportion. In the afternoon the mass convention was to be held, and great interest was manifested in the result. A large number of politicians from all parts of the district was in attendance, among them several aspirants for nomination for Congress.

Jason Brown, who lives in Seymour, got in his work as usual in that county. He had a special train from Seymour to Brownstown with about 300 men, and they were prepared to make Rome howl if necessary, but it is to Jason's credit that he treated all of his opponents with the utmost fairness. Jason had some trouble himself in his own county. Jennings county had instructed for him for Congress and for Green Smith for Senator. Brownstown wanted Mr. Branaman for Senator, and objected to Mr. Brown's bargain with Green Smith. Therefore Mr. Brown concluded not to have his county instructed for himself or Green Smith either, and when the convention got down to business yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of each township of the county now hold a separate meeting, and that the Democrats from each township in such meeting select the delegates to the Democratic State, Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial conventions to which such township is entitled, and that the Democrats of each county when so met together may instruct or not instruct the delegates so selected from such township to vote for any candidate who is before any convention for a nomination to which said delegates have been selected to attend.

This resolution was adopted without much opposition, and all of the townships retired for consultation, reporting in a short time their delegates to the Congressional convention, as follows:

Jackson Township—J. T. Shields, J. H. Green, A. A. Davidson.
Driftwood—T. J. Hunsuck.
Grassy Fork—D. W. Henderson and L. F. Branaman.
Brownstown—Jas. F. Applewhite.
Washington—William Green.
Reading—Calvin Talley.
Vernon—C. W. Nelson.
Hamilton—Geo. R. Brown.
Carr—W. B. Dreskel.
Owen—Henry Dodds.
Salt Creek—Thos. J. Brown.

All of the townships, excepting two, were uninstructed. Jackson township was authorized to vote for Jason B. Brown for Congress, and it is probable that nearly all of the townships will do the same. Green Smith will carry a part of Jackson county and will be nominated for Senator.

After the business proceedings had been concluded, Mr. Brown made an eloquent speech, as usual, declaring himself in favor of tariff reform, opposed to the present civil-service idea, and willing and ready to support any candidate that should be nominated. Hons. Jas. K. Marsh, of Clark county, and Sam. B. Voyles, of Washington county, were introduced and made appropriate remarks.

Hon. Jonas G. Howard, upon being called for made a very appropriate speech, saying that he had entered the race for Congress, but had not asked a man in his own county of Clark to support him—in fact, he had not broached the subject to any body in that county. He was simply a candidate, and desired to become acquainted with the people, and if they desired him he was willing to serve; if not, he would continue, as ever, to battle for the party.

Hon. Charles L. Jewett, of New Albany, made a very happy and appropriate speech, referring to all of the candidates. He appreciated Mr. Brown's ability, and made a fitting allusion to Mr. Howard's long service in the party, his integrity and worth, and, not being a candidate himself, felt free to say some good things of all of the candidates.

It has been demonstrated now that the race for Congress is between Jason B. Brown, of Jackson county, and Jonas G. Howard, of Clark. Everybody can see this. It is for Democrats to say who is the most worthy of the two.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

THE grand jury will convene next Monday at the Court-house.

THE Commissary has discontinued issuing supplies to the flood sufferers.

E. J. BEDUNNAH and Miss Addie Tolan have received license to marry.

REAL-ESTATE transfers amounting to $17,025 02 were made in the Recorder's office during the past week.

CAPT. D. S. BARMORE has contracted to build a large passenger steamer to ply in the lower Mississippi trade.

THE new Anchor-line steamer which is being built at Howard's shipyard will soon be launched from the ways.

GEORGE SHERLEY and Miss Mamie Evans were married last evening at the Sherman House, 'Squire Keigwin officiating.

MR. THOMAS MAYBERRY and Miss Laura Monroe were married in this city February 25, Rev. J. S. Tibberts officiating.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, residing in Silver Creek township, has become affected with small-pox, but the case is not a severe one.

BISHOP KNICKERBOCKER, of the Episcopal Church, is in the city, the guest of Mr. E. J. Fitch. He also conducted the cottage services at the residence of Mrs. R. L. Woolsey.

HON. THOMAS J. GILLIGAN, who during a fit of temporary insanity recently attempted to commit suicide, was resting easy yesterday, and hopes are entertained for his complete recovery. He was perfectly calm, and slept a greater portion of the time. His present condition will not admit of his removal from his office.

HENRY VERRY died yesterday at his home in Port Fulton, after a lingering illness of bleeding of the nose. Mr. Verry came to this city from Bavaria, about a year ago, for his health, his physician having recommended a trip across the ocean. Deceased leaves a family in good circumstances. Blood had been flowing constantly from his nose for the past week.

REV. JOHN STRANCH died yesterday at the residence of Mr. Gottlieb Frutee, on Ohio avenue. He was a devoted member of the German M. E. church of which he was pastor for many years. He has resided in this city for the past eleven years, and was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death. The remains of the deceased gentleman will be interred in the Chestnut Ridge cemetery this afternoon.

THE National party of this city held a mass convention last evening, and the following candidates were nominated for the various township offices to be filled at the April election: For Trustee, Galen Cummins; Justice of the Peace, Wm. Powers; Constables, Bert Horn, Wm. Eversole, Theodore Selmer, John T. Brown and Geo. McHenry; Supervisor, John Whitsel. The attendance was not very large, and only about fifteen persons were present.

DANIEL B. HOED was pardoned from the Southern penitentiary on Wednesday by Gov. Porter. Hoed was sent up from Jefferson county in 1877 to serve a twenty-one-year term for manslaughter. During the year 1877 young Hoed and a number of others were employed at a stone quarry. One day he became involved in a quarrel with six of his fellow-workmen, and they assaulted him. To save himself young Hoed drew a pen-knife and stabbed one of his assailants so severely that death resulted. After a thorough investigation of the circumstances the Governor concluded the deed was committed in self-defense.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

TESTIMONY OF WM. CHRISMAN, CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—*Dr. Wintersmith*—Dear Sir: I had dumb chills and night sweats for four months. I used quinine and various other remedies without any benefit. I took one bottle of your Chill Cure, and am now entirely relieved. It proved to be the only medicine that would do me any good. Respectfully, W. M. CHRISMAN, Chief of Fire Department, Jeffersonville, Ind.

NEW ALBANY.

THE Knights and Ladies of Honor held a social in Clapp's block last night.

THE Democratic Central Committee will meet at the Court-house Saturday.

THE Second Presbyterian church held a social last evening in the church parlors.

THE young ladies of DePauw College will give their entertainment to-night at the Opera-house.

THE funeral of Mr. George Armstrong took place yesterday afternoon from Centenary church.

THE reserved seats for the DePauw College entertainment to-night are being taken very rapidly.

THE small-pox patient on West Spring and Ninth streets has been pronounced cured by the physicians.

THE reserved seats for Mrs. M. A. Livermore will be placed on sale at the Post-office news-stand on Monday next.

FOUR cases of small-pox developed yesterday in the family residing in the rear of the house occupied by Mr. James Hearn.

THE Relief Committee will turn over to Committee of Citizens on the bottoms all funds left over in their hands, to be divided among the needy farmers.

CAPT. FINNEY informed a COURIER-JOURNAL reporter last evening that the report that Mr. Hearn had the varioloid is a mistake, as Hearn is well and able to be on the streets.

MRS. MARY E. CARMEN, aged 44 years, the colored woman who had her feet amputated last week, died Wednesday night. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her residence on Cherry street.

HENRY STEINHAUER, who was arrested in Louisville by Officer Ben Fow, was brought to this city yesterday. Steinhauer is charged with shooting and robbing Matt Kopp, in Perry county, two years ago. Steinhauer admits the shooting, saying it was done in self-defense. He very indignantly denies the charge of robbery. He was taken to Perry county by Sheriff Meyer yesterday evening.

PERSONALS.—Gen. B. F. Scribner and daughter, Miss Mary, are visiting in Cannelton, Ind.... Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rice, of Detroit, Mich., are in the city visiting their daughter, Mrs. E. H. Maginness, East Spring street..... Mr. Charles A. Dantz, who has been ill of pneumonia, is able to be on the street...... Mr. C. Bradbury, formerly editor of the Indiana *Republican*, and Mr. George Fishback left yesterday via the Air-line for Kansas, where they will permanently locate. Their many friends in New Albany wish them success.... Mr. Ned Harbeson, of Jeffersonville, was in the city yesterday.... Mrs. Morris Woods, of Tunnelton, is visiting her parents, West Fourth street.... Mr. Joseph Cadwalder will shortly close his business at Seymour, Ind., and move on his farm near this city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CASPAR FEIOCK is a candidate for Sheriff of Floyd county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

JACOB LOESCH is a candidate for Sheriff of Floyd county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention.

PAUL SEMONIN'S STORY.

He Says the Statement that He Caused the Downfall of the Firm is Untrue.

Mr. Paul Semonin, who was accused by his nephew of having caused the failure of Semonin & Co., by signing unauthorized checks, stated to a reporter yesterday that the charges were untrue. He had never signed checks when not authorized to do so, or without the knowledge of Peter Semonin, when the latter was in the city. Very often Peter and W. O. Semonin were absent from the city, and it was necessary for him to sign checks. The check-book was always kept locked up by W. O. Semonin, and he had no access to it, and therefore could not write the checks in the book. The total liabilities of Semonin, O'Brien & Co. were something over $6,000, and he could not have drawn checks for $10,000 or $20,000 to pay this amount.

Beyond Mr. Semonin's statement, there were no new developments in the tobacco troubles yesterday outside of the new suits filed.

Several more tobacco suits were filed yesterday. Theodore Schwartz, Frederick Jansen, Charles L. Francke and Columbus Brockenbrough sued the Fidelity Trust Company, assignee of Semonin & Co., on five warehouse receipts, worth $552 35. J. F. Calloway sued Harry Stucky, assignee of D. K. Mason, for one hogshead of tobacco, of which they have the warehouse receipt, worth $108 21.

A number of the stockholders of the Kentucky Tobacco Association filed suit yesterday against the officers of the company. The plaintiffs are W. H. Parish, S. D. Goodman, Jacob Dingoes, J. C. Bennett, R. L. Hudson, W. H. Head, Wm. Fowler, Wm. M. Bruce, Isaac H. Trabue, John Blanford, Geo. T. Hicks, J. N. Peck, Allen Knottingham, C. Zally, P. C. Priddy and others. The petition is a lengthy one, and charges, among other things, that the association has been falsely and fraudulently managed by the defendants, who are J. Z. G. Winlock, Simon Caye, W. H. Wolf, W. B. Lindsey, H. J. C. Lindley, P. C. Lindley, S. P. Taylor, George Howard and C. Witty. There are two charges made. The first is that the defendants reserved for themselves the one per cent. of the tobacco sales, which amounts to about $15,000; and, second, that they advanced money to get consignments, by which $20,000 was lost. They ask that a full exhibit be made of the books of the concern, and that the defendants be held to a personal account for everything they have lost by their own recklessness and folly.

PICKED UP.

THE warm spring weather causes the boarding-house beats to flit, and the Magistrates of the West-end are doing a rushing business in getting out attachments and garnishee writs.

A CIGAR-BOX, containing the partially decomposed remains of an infant, was found in an inclosed piece of ground at First and Ormsby avenue yesterday. Coroner Miller took possession of the mysterious casket.

JOHN HEPP, a bar-keeper at the corner of Market and Twentieth streets, struck Wm. Burkley with a billiard cue yesterday, because he would not leave the saloon when ordered away, and a warrant for Hepp's arrest was the result.

THERE will be a game of ball at the Eclipse Base Ball Park Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, between the Eclipse team and a picked nine composed of Louisville boys who have engagements to play the season in the teams of other cities, among whom are Pfeffer, of the Chicago League Club, Reccius and Crotty, of the Bay City team.

THE following were the deaths reported yesterday: Thomas P. Helm, 35 years, congestion of the brain; George Brown, 16 months, scarlet fever; Fannie T. Wigginton, 35 years, consumption; Ellen Smith, 55 years, consumption; Mary Carter, 60 years, valvular contraction of the heart; Lou Hennessy, 3 weeks, inanition; Rebecca Welsh, 38 years, heart disease.

THE case of forcible detainer, Jos. Irwin vs. Wm. Dauber, for a portion of a farm of fifty acres, half of which is in the city limits and half in the county, has been in litigation for some time. Suit was first brought before 'Squire McCann; then a change of venue was taken to the court of 'Squire McGrath. Yesterday the case was argued by Zack Phelps for the plaintiff and Frank Parsons for the defendant. The trial occupied about three hours; the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and a writ of possession was issued.

AMBROSE HOFFMAN, a colored youth of eleven summers, was found reposing in the sitting-room at the Short-line depot yesterday, where he had taken up his quarters after alighting from the Frankfort accommodation train. On being questioned concerning the whereabouts of his home, he said he had formerly lived in Louisville, but his mother deserted him and went to Lagrange. A friendly policeman had taken compassion on him and secured transportation for him to follow his mother, and he had succeeded in finding her in that city. A few weeks ago she deserted him again and went to Frankfort, and he had been living precariously ever since. Yesterday morning a lady in Lagrange purchased a ticket and gave him, and put him on the train for Louisville, and as he had forgotten the streets he knew not where to go, and had concluded to stay at the depot. He was placed in First-street station for transmission to the City Court, where it was hoped some humane disposition would be made of him.

Highway Robbery.

A very bold highway robbery was committed at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets last night about 7 o'clock. Miss Lulu Kinsler, a domestic in the family of Mr. N. Sid Platt, was walking along the street on her way home. Just as she reached the mouth of the alley at the end of the old Exposition building two colored men sprang out, one in front and one behind her. She was caught around the throat by one of the ruffians, and the other snatched her pocket-book, containing $7 50. Both of them ran up the alley and made their escape.

Is Heeled for This Year.

[*Laramie Boomerang.*]

An Ohio editor writes: "Our wood is about out, but, thank heaven, this is a campaign year."

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

A Review of the Recent Decision in the Tennessee Case.

[*To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.*]

The tendency to permit an almost unlimited control and well-nigh agrarian disposition of all property in any wise affected with a public interest, but more especially of railroad properties, which for some years past has characterized State Legislatures, and has been encouraged by the decisions of certain State courts, has at length met with a determined and salutary check from the United States Courts. Mr. Justice Field, in his able opinion rendered in the *San Mateo* case, more than a year since, administered a very decided rebuke to the methods of assessment which subject, or at least make, such property liable to reckless and unequal taxation; and we have reason now to believe that it will be protected from the experimental regulation of ignorant and incapable men, who, having neither knowledge of nor interest in its proper management, are yet given power to supervise it. The opinions recently rendered by Judge Baxter and Judge Hammond, in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. the Railroad Commissioners of Tennessee, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company against the same defendants, upon granting the prayer of complainants for a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from exercising the powers with which it was sought to clothe them by the act of March 30, 1883, creating the Railroad Commission of Tennessee, are of unmistakable and incisive import. Of this act, in the language of the court, "It is enough for the present to say that it purports to vest the defendants with general supervision of all the railroads and railroad operations in Tennessee." Its general provisions are identical with those incorporated in similar acts which have so harassed the conduct and operations of railroads in other States, virtually committing the business to the discretion and mercy of officials who have had no training or experience, save in small politics. When the cases are reached on the docket the injunction will doubtless be made perpetual, and if the Supreme Court affirms, as every lawyer who will examine these opinions will expect it to do, there will be an end everywhere to the "managing" Railroad Commission. It will be practically impossible to frame one which will not conflict with the doctrines announced in terms so cogent and decisive as to have even now the weight of authority. Such power of regulation as the State Legislatures have over the subject is of a nature, clearly shown by Judge Baxter, not to be delegated. In the strong language with which he concludes his opinion, "The Legislature can enact laws within constitutional limits for the regulation of railroads and railroad operations, but it can not lawfully authorize a commission, by direct or indirect legislation intended to accomplish that end, or necessarily involving that result, to take control of their business and operations. Such legislation would be an unauthorized and unconstitutional violation of private rights."

Nor is the reasoning by which he reaches this conclusion applicable merely or peculiarly to the provisions of the Constitution of Tennessee. It is based upon principles which underlie the organic laws of all the States, and are inherent in and inseparable from the American idea of government. And while, for the purposes of these cases, he limits his application of the Fourteenth amendment to the Consititution of the United States, in its inhibition of the States, "denying to any person within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the law," to certain manifest discriminations made by this Tennessee act, he makes it plain that it may be successfully invoked to defeat all legislation of like nature.

But the opinion of Judge Hammond, while not abler nor more conclusive in support of the result in which they agree, will be received, perhaps, just at this time, with more interest, because it treats the question of inter-State commerce, as involved in the consideration of all State laws attempting the regulation of railroad operations—a question to which the attention of Congress is now directed more earnestly than at any time heretofore.

It has been a matter of easy prediction and surmise that the passage of such acts as the Tennessee act, under discusion, would invite, and, in a measure, compel the intervention of Congress. The discrepant and conflicting provisions of the various State laws providing for railroad legislation, or the different and discordant rules promulgated by the Railroad Commissions of different States in their experimental essays to control the business—especially in the matter of tariffs—it has been discerned, would sooner or later invoke not only judicial utterance to command non-interference with property rights, but Congressional action to put an end to confusion and insure uniformity in the general conduct of commerce.

So strongly, indeed, have the legislators who have enacted State laws of this nature been impressed with a sense of the confusion in commercial transactions likely to be one consequence of their labors, if emulated by statesmen of the same speculative kidney in other States, that they have, with a unanimity most commendable, sought to provide a corrective for such latent and possible evil. The Tennessee Act, and I believe all the acts which create managing railroad commissions, contain provisions authorizing and requiring the Commissioners to confer, either by correspondence or in convention, with those appointed in other States, or with special Commissioners appointed by the Governors of States which have no such commissions, "for the purpose of agreeing, if practicable, upon a draft of statutes to be submitted to the Legislature of each State, which shall secure such uniform control of railroad transportation in the several States, and from one State into or through another State, as will best subserve the interests of the trade and commerce of the whole country." Judge Hammond notices in the body of his opinion this thoughtful and, in intention, excellent suggestion, but treats it as Judges "learned in the law" are often compelled to treat the favorite lucubrations and best efforts of well-meaning but ill-informed fabricators of statutes. He says, in regard to this provision in the Tennessee act, "It was to obviate the necessity for making commercial treaties—and in effect this section is a provision for such treaties—and to avoid the danger, confusion and disaster certain to result to commerce between the States, from this power of sovereign States over that commerce, that the exclusive power was conferred upon the Federal Government 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.'" His language immediately following is well worthy attention. He says: "This operates as a necessary, wise and self-imposed limitation upon the otherwise sovereign power of the States over the subject. It is not a police power in any proper sense, and in our judgment much confusion has arisen by so treating it in the struggle to find some method of evading the Federal compact to surrender it. It belongs, it may be, to that immense and, almost illimitable residuum of Governmental power which has not been technically classified; but if it has been, there is no better name for it than that by which it is known among all nations—the commercial power, or as it is called in the Constitution itself, the power to regulate commerce. It is one of the chief functions of all Governments to promote and encourage the interchange of commodities and intercourse of the people among themselves and with foreign nations and neighboring States. In the exercise of this power innumerable laws are made and, in matters relating to the international or inter-State concerns of commerce, treaties and compacts are formed, of which the Federal Constitution is, in this respect, a conspicuous example."

Reviewing very carefully and exhaustively the "Granger cases," Judge Hammond perfectly sustains the declaration with which he commences his opinion, that they do not "support the legislation involved in this controversy." "The decisions amount, we think, only to this—where a warehouseman or common carrier is engaged in the storage of goods or their carriage *within a State and exclusively within it*, the rates of charges for such business are subject to legislative control by the State, and the fact that such legislation may *indirectly* and *remotely* affect commerce between the States does not invalidate it; because, if Congress has, by reason of this indirect relation of such local business to inter-State commerce, any right to assert control over what is primarily domestic only, it is to be presumed, until Congress acts, that it does not intend to displace the right of the State to control its domestic commerce."

Judge Hammond says that these decisions do, undoubtedly, dispose of the contention made by the railroad companies, "that there is such a necessary correlation and interdependence between domestic commerce by rail within a State and that which is carried on among the States and between local and through rates of charges for transportation and competitive rates from more or less distant points, that local rates can not be regulated by the several States, or any one of them, without disturbing disastrously all rates whatever, thereby seriously and directly affecting inter-State commerce." He holds that as to purely domestic commerce these decisions must be understood as closing the argument and preserving "the right of State control, notwithstanding any disturbance it may occasion rates for transportation between the States." Mr. Justice Miller, discussing this question in Gray vs. the Clinton Bridge Company, seemed to incline to a different opinion. His reasoning suggests that the difficulty of segregating local from through freight, and the disturbance caused the general traffic by State regulation of local rates, or State control of domestic commerce, where, by reason of its admixture and carriage with inter-State commerce, great inconvenience and hindrance would be occasioned the latter by such control, forbade such control by the States and precluded any doubt "of the right of Congress to prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of this immense traffic over any railroad which has voluntarily become part of one of those lines of inter-State communication."

"But," Judge Hammond goes on to say, "there is a vast difference between that principle," the right of a State to control purely domestic commerce, "and the argument made here in support of this legislation, that until Congress chooses to regulate inter-State commerce in respect to rates for transportation from one to another State, the States may regulate it, each within its own limits." The theory "that it is the act of making the charge or rate for transportation that the State condemns or regulates, and not the transportation itself; wherefore, its effect on inter-State commerce is only indirect," he rebukes as erroneous; such commerce can not be so affected even "incidentally." It is a sheer evasion to assume that "while the car load of goods is in New York it is domestic to that State, and so on as it rolls over each State to the end." A State may not "be measured from east to west and from north to south" and the charges on all commodities and persons passing over the rails within the territorial jurisdiction be regulated by State legislation on the basis of such distance.

It is not necessary to follow Judge Hammond in his citation of the cases wherein the power of Congress to regulate commerce on public, navigable rivers has been asserted; or where, as in the Montello case, 20 Wall., 439, two rivers, each lying entirely within the limits of two different States, were united by artificial means. If steamboats or other agencies of water transportation convey goods from the territorial limits of one State into another, or through the States, the courts have always held that such transportation is affected with the character of inter-State commerce.

While keeping in view the distinction between *commerce* and the *instrumentalities* of commerce, Judge Hammond points out that the States can not regulate the commerce—the goods or persons transported—under pretext of regulating the instrumentalities by means of which it is conducted. "It is the instrumentality by which we reach that intangible thing called commerce, and in that sense the instrumentality, and not the commerce, is always regulated." "The court has repeatedly said, as here, that the transportation of the commodity exchanged is a part of the commerce itself; and if the transit be between two or more States, it is, *ex vi termini*, inter-State transportation and inter-State commerce. Being so, does not any law which controls the price of the transportation, or restricts it under pains and penalties, affect the commerce itself, and this as directly as possible?"

A very interesting, and no less important, question may some day be presented, involving a further construction of the Constitutional provision, "that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several States," if Congress shall ever pass laws regulating the prices of transportation.

Congressional legislation, under this clause, has heretofore been confined to the enactment of statutes providing for the inspection of boats and vessels, granting coasting or other licenses, the construction of bridges over public navigable rivers, etc.

In no instance has Congress yet attempted to regulate the tariffs or rates charged by any instrumentality for the conduct of commerce, whether by land or water, with foreign nations or among the several States. Unquestionably the constitutional provision operates as an inhibition upon such legislation by the States, even in the absence of Congressional legislation upon the subject. But does it operate to convey to Congress such absolute power not only over commerce and the instrumentalities by which commerce is conducted, but over private property, as the power to regulate prices of transportation imports? That the courts, whose opinions have been quoted in this article, hold that the power goes to this extent, may not be denied. But that Judge Hammond does not regard this regulation of rates and charges the chief, or even one of the principal reasons which induced the clause in question and the conference of the power, and that he holds it to be, at least, limited, is shown by the following passage in his opinion. Speaking of this constitutional provision, he says: It "is really a treaty or compact for absolute free trade between the States, subject to such uniform regulations as Congress may impose, and it is doubtful if Congress itself could impose one rate for Tennessee, and different rates for the other States."

The language habitually held by the courts which have had the subject under recent consideration and discussion, very clearly manifests their belief that such regulation of prices of transportation is unnecessary, and that they even regard it as unwise and injurious. May not the constitutional provision in question be justly regarded as one of those cessions of power by the States to be found in the Federal compact, which, while inhibiting them the exercise of a regulation detrimental to the "general welfare," does not fully delegate it to Congress? The affirmative form of the grant would not prevent such judicial construction of it, if the courts became satisfied that its exercise to the full extent claimed would necessarily conflict with other equally important constitutional provisions and impair individual rights. The courts would certainly insist that every Congressional enactment prescribing or determining the charges for transportation should be uniform, not only in terms, but also in effect—that an actual and not merely formal equality should be observed in this respect. Now, notwithstanding Congressional action of the kind indicated has been suggested for the very purpose of securing such uniformity, a very brief examination of practical railroad operations will suffice to show that it would be extremely difficult of attainment. It would be very easy to make rates apparently equitable, but for the vast traffic, immense territory and numerous railroad lines, operated under widely different conditions, it would be almost, perhaps quite, impossible to make them actually so. Prices of transportation, which would enable trunk-lines of the populous and busy North and East to make unexampled earnings, might reduce to bankruptcy the roads traversing sparsely settled regions in the South and West. Considerations of this nature, although they may seem purely economic, can not be disregarded in the judicial interpretation of constitutional provisions under which such powers are claimed.

B. W. D.

A Brilliant Wedding.

A joyous event took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Col. Wm. Krippenstapel, proprietor of the Louisville *Omnibus*, at 222 East Walnut street. This event was the marriage of his eldest daughter, Miss Lilly Krippenstapel, to Mr. Alfred A. Neuner, of the floral firm of Nanz & Neuner, and was witnessed by a large gathering of the friends of the young couple. The residence was decorated in the most exquisite manner and tasteful design with floral emblems and tropical plants, charmingly arranged by the firm with which the groom is connected. During the marriage ceremony the couple stood under a large marriage bell, made of tuberoses, tea roses and lilies, suspended from the ceiling, and the other decorations were most beautiful and attracted much attention. The presents were numerous, rare and costly, and showed the high esteem entertained for the contracting parties. After receiving the congratulations of their many friends, a superb supper was served, after which Mr. Neuner and his fair bride embarked on the 7:15 train for New York and other points of interest in the East. Miss Krippenstapel held a high place in the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, on account of her charming grace of manner, amiable disposition and rich type of beauty, and her marriage was a noted event in social circles.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 20.—The money market was firm, with the current requirements of borrowers about equal to the supply of loan funds on offer. The banks report collections fair. Prime commercial paper was quotable at 7 per cent. and call loans, backed by No. 1 collateral, at 5@6 per cent.

It is a result of the recent warehouse sensations that a more general feeling has arisen in favor of a more conservative policy in respect to warehouse paper. It is doubtful, however, whether any change in practice will go further than to establish more positive restrictions against concerns of questionable credit or undoubted tangible resources.

Eastern exchange was quiet, and New York sight bills sold between banks at par to 50c per $1,000 premium.

The Clearing-house exchanges amounted to $660,082 52, and the currency balance was $147,131 14.

Local stocks and bonds were steady, with dealings insignificant in amount. Prices were quotably unchanged.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupons	100⅛	101
4 per cent. coupons	123½	124
4½ per cent. coupons	113	113½
Currency 6's	128½	129

STOCKS AND BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Money is easy at 1½@2 ⅌ cent., closing at 1½ ⅌ cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ ⅌ cent.

Sterling exchange is firm; sixty-day bankers' bills 487 and demand 489½.

Bar silver $1 11¾.

Government bonds were strong.

Railway bonds were active and higher; Northern Pacific firsts advanced to 101⅝.

State securities were dull.

The announcement from the West that the Northwestern Traffic Association had settled all differences had a strengthening influence on share speculation. The market opened very firm, with an advance of ¼@1 ⅌ cent. After 11 o'clock Union Pacific was raided down from 77⅜ to 76¼. Considerable of the stock sold was said to be for Boston account. After mid-day speculation was quiet and firmer, but in the last hour of business Northern Pacific and Oregon and Transcontinental shares became very active and advanced sharply. This strengthened the entire list, and the market closed strong. Pacific Mail was less active, and, after selling down to 54¾, rose to 55⅛ and closed at 55⅛. As compared with last night's closing, prices are ¼@2¾ ⅌ cent. higher for Oregon Navigation, Northwestern, Northern Pacific, Oregon and Transcontinental, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore, Morris and Essex, Manitoba, New York Central, and Wabash preferred, and ⅛@½ lower for Union Pacific, the Omahas, the Coalers, Pacific Mail, Canada Southern, Central Pacific and Kansas and Texas.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 224,000 shares, and included 31,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; 7,000 Lake Shore; 11,000 Norwestern; 6,000 Pacific Mail; 7,000 Reading; 29,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul; 6,000 Texas Pacific; 47,000 Union Pacific; 7,000 Western Union; 20,000 Northern Pacific, and 11,000 Oregon and Transcontinental.

Dullness was the feature of the mining market, only nine stocks having been traded in, and eight of these only to a small extent. Bulwer declined to $1 70, and Leadville to 44c; Iron Silver was steady at $1 25@1 30; Lacross 10c; Sonora 10c, and Robinson 30c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Threes	101
Four and a halfs, coupon	113¾
Fours, coupon	124⅛
Pacific sixes of '95	129

STOCKS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	113¾	Kansas & Texas	22
Erie seconds	92	Lake Erie & W'n	18⅛
Leh. & Wilks	106½	Lake Shore	103⅛
La. consols	76	Lou. & Nash	49
Missouri sixes	105	L., N. A. & C	21¼
Han. & St. Jo	110	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
St. P. & S. C. 1st.	120	Do. second pref.	5
Tenn. sixes	43	Mem. & Char	33
Do. new	42½	Mich. Central	92⅝
Tex. P. l. g. bds.	52⅝	Min. & St. Louis	16⅛
Tex. P. & Rio G.	75	Do. preferred	34
U. P. firsts	116	Mo. Pacific	92
U. P. land grant	112	Mobile & Ohio	11¾
U. P. s'kg f'ds	115	Morris & Essex	125
Virginia sixes	40	Nash. & Chat	54
Do. con. ex-cou.	40⅛	N. J. Central	88¾
Do. deferred	7	Nor. & W. pref.	40¼
Adams Express	129	Northern Pacific	22¼
Allegheny Cen	12	Do. preferred	48¼
Alton & T. H	49	Northwestern	119⅛
Do. preferred	92	Do. preferred	142⅜
American Exp	99	N. Y. Central	116
B. C. R. & N	70	Ohio Central	102⅜
Canada Pacific	54⅛	Ohio & Miss	24
Can. Southern	54⅝	Do. preferred	90
Central Pacific	59⅛	Ont. & Western	10
Ches. & Ohio	13⅛	Oregon Navig'n	87⅛
Do. first pref	26⅛	Oregon & Transc	20⅜
Do. second pref	15¾	Oregon Improv	43
Chic. & Alton	136	Pacific Mail	55¼
Do. preferred	140	Panama	98
C., B. & Q	125¼	Peoria, D. & E	16⅛
C., St. L. & N. O.	84½	Pittsburgh	138
C., St. L. & P. com.	10¼	Pullman Pal. Car	112⅛
Do. preferred	27	Reading	57¾
C., S. & Clev	35	Rock Island	124
Clev. & Columb.	66	St. L. & S. F	25¼
Del. & Hudson	108	Do. preferred	47⅛
Del., Lac. & W	128	Do. first pref	93⅛
Denver & R. G	19⅝	St. Paul	93
Erie	24	Do. preferred	117¾
Do. preferred	68	St. P., M. & M	96
East Tennessee	7¾	St. P. & Omaha	31⅝
Do. preferred	12¾	Do. preferred	93⅛
Fort Wayne	133	Texas Pacific	21⅝
Han. & St. Jo	38½	Union Pacific	76¾
Do. preferred	88½	U. S. Express	59
Harlem	192	W., St. L. & P	16¼
Hous. & Texas	44½	Do. preferred	27⅜
Illinois Central	131	Wells & Fargo	108
I., B. & Western	19	Western Union	*73½

†Asked. *Ex-div.

Boston Bond and Stock Market.

BOSTON, March 20.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Old Colony	140	K. C. & C. B. 7s.	*
Rutland pref.	*	L. R. & Ft. S. 7s.	*
Do. common	*	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	104½
Wis. C. common.	12½	A. & T. R. R	79
Do. preferred	*	Boston & Al	178
F. & P. M. pref.	1½	Boston & Me	162¼
T., C. & S. L. 1st 6s	*	C., B. & Q	125⅝
T., D. & Bur. inc's	*	C. S. & C	13½
B. Wat. Power	2½	Eastern R. R	39
Boston Land	6½	F. & Pere M	29
A. & T. 1st 7s	122	L. R. & F. S	18
Do. land grant 7s	117¾	N. Y. & N. E	14
B., H. & E. 7s	*	O. & L. C. pref.	*
Eastern R. R. 6s	111⅝	Do. common	*

*No sales.

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Stock Exchange this afternoon:

Alta	1⅛	Hale & Norcross	1⅛
Belcher	85	Martin White	....
Best & Belcher	2⅛	Mexican	1⅝
Bodie Consol	7⅝	Mount Diablo	....
California	....	Navajo	2¾
Chollar	1⅛	Ophir	1⅝
Pacific Consol'd	....	Potosi	90
Consolidated Va.	15	Savage	90
Crown Point	1	Sierra Nevada	2¾
Day	2	Union Consol'd	1¾
Eureka Consol'd	4	Utah	1⅛
Gould & Curry	1⅜	Yellow Jacket	2

Boston.

BOSTON, March 20.—The following are the official closing quotations at the Boston Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Allouez Min. Co.	1½	Quincy	44½
Calumet & Hecla	234	Ridge	....
Catalpa	35	Silver Islet	10
Copper Falls	*	Osceola	16
Franklin	11	Central	*
Pewabic	1½	Huron	1⅝

*No sales.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Following are the official closing quotations at the New York Mining Exchange this afternoon:

Homestake	8	Quicksilver, pref	26
Iron Silver	130	South Pacific	*
Ontario	29	Sutro	*
Quicksilver	5	*No sales.	

FINANCIAL.

JOHN W. & D. S. GREEN,
434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
BUY and sell Stocks, Bonds and Real Estate paper and negotiate Loans. We also execute orders in the New York and Chicago markets. mr24 d&suly

TRADE ITEMS.

Chicago Topics.

[*Tribune, March 20.*]

The only new feature in the money market was a decline in the rate for Eastern exchange to par. The demand was not large, and there was a slight increase in the supply, due to increased shipments of some classes of goods to the seaboard. One reason given by business men for the continued dullness in general trade and the consequent small demand for loans in this city is the very backward condition of the country to the Northwest, where everybody has been much embarrassed by heavy falls of snow. At some points it has been impossible to have any communication with the outside world for many days.

New York has at last locked the stable door. She has adopted the proposition to prohibit the mixing and reinspection of No. 2 red wheat. It would be well to prohibit such practices in regard to all kinds of grain in New York and in every other commercial city. It is a fraud that has attained gigantic size in more than one Western city, though probably not carried anywhere else to anything like the extent that has prevailed in New York.

A lot of 3,000 boxes meats arrived in New York a few days ago from Liverpool. There is nothing the matter with the meat except that it was consigned to a party who did not find it convenient to take it, and the stuff was sent back to avoid the greater loss which would have followed a reselling on the other side of the Atlantic.

They say there is one 5,000 bushel lot of wheat in this city which has nearly $3,000 due on it as storage charges. Even that, however, is not quite so bad as the experience of 1862, when receipts for oats in this city were burned up, because the storage charges of 15c were 2½c above the price at which the oats could be sold on the open market.

Beerbohm cabled us yesterday that "white wheats in Liverpool are firmly held, but reds are very dull." This is a very curious statement, as about 89 per cent. of all the wheat now en route for Great Britain is white wheat, and red is relatively scarce in the markets of that country.

Ocean freight room from a leading port on our seaboard was offered yesterday to parties here for "just nothing at all." Hence a 20c through rate from Chicago to Liverpool was among the possibilities of the season, and this fact was perhaps the occasion for the filling of an order for 200,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 spring wheat at $1 08 per bushel delivered in Liverpool. The wheat is understood to have been bought here at 90c regular, which would leave ¼@1c per bushel to pay profit and commissions, after adding the costs of transfer to the freight rate. This is not much, but it at least shows a possibility of selling some of our surplus grain to Europe when prices are low enough to suit buyers. We note that though our wheat has sold lower in this city than now it has probably never sold so low (for good quality) in England as now; the above-named price being about 36 shillings per 480 pounds.

Movement of Leading Articles.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE, March 20, 1884.—The following was the movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past 24 hours, and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1884.	Ship'd 1884.	Rec'd 1883	Ship'd 1883.
Agricult'l imp. No.	512	1,947	108	2,409
Ale, beer and porter, bbls.	274	172	170	290
Bacon, lbs	81,721	164,955	80,430	215,496
Barley, bush	500	....	5,516	....
Boots & shoes, cases	801	501	1,207	1,669
Corn, bu	30,170	14,775	8,240	906
Cotton, bales	2,026	1,432	419	169
Coffee, lbs	82,230	40,803	65,495	92,980
Flour, bbls	1,069	1,078	1,818	1,861
Furniture, pcs.	974	1,547	1,208	2,055
Hams, lbs	1,975	47,387	2,845	32,907
H'dware, pkgs	1,380	1,214	1,287	1,991
Iron, pig, tons	150	351	168	228
Leather, bdls	64	162	71	689
Nails, kegs	1,879	555	319	1,270
Oil, carbon, bbls	239	625	346	972
Oats, bush	12,230	7,684	4,500	2,540
Potatoes, bbls	1,283	711	804	1,008
Rye, bu	1,172	1,031	3,000	....
Sugar, bbls	648	196	193	678
Seed, grass and clover, bags	....	533	116	1,283
Starch, bxs	132	57	273	367
Soap, bxs	486	118	370	667
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	508	299	96	225
Tobacco, m'f'd, lbs	17,591	51,772	4,883	23,743
Wheat, bu	940	533	1,380	2,110
Whisky, bbls	623	980	426	1,475

Pork Packing.

[*Cincinnati Price Current, March 20.*]

There is a continued light movement of hogs, and at current prices there is no urgency in the demand from Western packers. The packing at all points since March 1 has fallen about 50,000 hogs below corresponding time last year. Here at Cincinnati the movement shows an increase; at Kansas City more liberal receipts are expected by next week, and thenceforward for some weeks a gain on last year's operations is expected. Prices of hogs are somewhat easier, but not much lower than a week ago in most markets, though here at Cincinnati a decline of 25 cents has occurred. The market for product gained a little strength early in the week under review, but closes with a decline, and a seemingly unsettled feeling in the trade, but the prevailing sentiment is not favorable to any essential depression in values in the early future. The *Price Current's* compilations of winter packing and stocks of provisions the 1st of March at the seven large cities, shows a reduction in packing amounting to 583,455 hogs in number, and equivalent to a reduction of 848,000 in weight compared with last year, while stocks of meats were equivalent to the product of 490,000 hogs less than a year ago, lard being slightly larger in supply. The exports of meats (including pork) since November 1 are about 15,000,000 pounds less than a year ago, or the product of about 100,000 hogs. It is evident that domestic consumption of cured meats has fallen somewhat below last year, so far as supplies from commercial channels are concerned, and this is consistent with the idea of an enlarged slaughter of hogs the past winter on the farms and in the villages of the West, for local consumption, fresh and cured. The *Price Current's* complete report of packing in the West for the past year will be offered a week from now, with data as to stocks of provisions at all points, and prospective supply of hogs, etc. Prices at Chicago for May delivery have ranged during the week as follows: Mess pork $17 87½@18 30, closing at $17 90; lard $9 47½@9 80, closing at $9 47½; short rib sides $9 45@9 67½, closing at $9 45.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the under-mentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to 19.	*1884.*	*1883.*
Chicago	70,000	86,000
Kansas City	26,942	32,224
Cincinnati	10,500	65,000
St. Louis	10,000	11,000
Indianapolis	752	13,000
Milwaukee	8,000	10,000
Cedar Rapids	......	8,019
Cleveland	4,688	7,000

MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

BALING MATERIAL—The association rates are as follows: 1½ lbs at 10¼c; 1¾ lbs at 10¾c; 2 lbs at 11¼c; 2¼ lbs at 12¼c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Medium navy, $2 50@2 60; colored, $1 25@1 50; black-eyed peas, $1 50 per bushel, from store.

BUTTER—There was a good demand and prices ruled firm. We quote common to medium country butter at 16@20c; prime to choice at 23@24c; selections 25c; Wisconsin rolls at 25c; Northern dairy nominal; Western Reserve nominal; creamery, 39@39½c for choice Elgin.

CANDLES—Stars, Nos. 4 to 8, 15@15½c for full weight.

CIDER—Crab cider, $10@12 per barrel, as to quality.

COTTON—There was a firm feeling, and prices were fully supported. We quote 10⅝c for middling upland, 10⅛c for low middling, 9⅝c for good ordinary and 8½@8⅝c for ordinary.

CORNMEAL—Bolted $1 25 per 100 lbs, and kiln-dried $2 85 per bbl.

CHEESE—Demand good, and sales were made on the basis of our last quotations. We quote Western skimmed at 10½@11c, partly skimmed at 11½@12c, Ohio factory at 13@14c, and New York cheddar at 14¾@15½c.

COFFEE—Quiet and quotably unchanged. We quote common at 11½@12c; fair, 12½@13c; prime, 13½@14c, and fancy, 14½@15c; Laguayra, 12½@13½c; Java, 19@24c; Mocha, 28@30c.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 14c; Kentucky, 10c per bu.. Laurel, 11c; coke, 9@10c; Pittsburgh, afloat, 8c;

CUT NAILS—We quote ten-pennies at $2 60@2 70 per keg, and the smaller numbers at the usual difference.

FEATHERS—We quote at 55c for prime, and for mixed 40c per lb.

EGGS—Demand exceeded the supply, and prices ruled in sellers' favor. We quote fresh stock in cases at 19@19½c.

FLOUR—There was an active shipping demand, with a good inquiry on local account. Prices were well supported. We quote patents at $6 50@6 75 for choice, $6@6 25 for plain fancy, $5 40@5 50 for No. 1. Buckwheat $6 50 for Western.

FIELD SEEDS—There were no quotable changes. We quote common red clover at $5 90@6, sapling at $6 25@6 35, timothy at $1 50, orchard-grass at $2 10, red-top at 60c, extra clean bluegrass nominal at $1 75, and fancy do nominal. Onion sets $5 per barrel for white, and $2 50 for yellow.

FRUIT—We quote dried apples, good to prime, at 6¼@6½c. Dried peaches, 6c for halves and 4½@5c for mixed. We quote green apples at $3@3 50 per bbl on arrival and $4@4 25 from store. Lemons, $3@5 per box. Valencia oranges, per case, $9@10, and Messina per box $5@6. Bananas, $1 50@3. Cranberries, nominal.

GINSENG—We quote fair to good at $1 40@1 50, and prime at $1 60@1 65.

HAY—The market was steady and prices were stationary. We quote at $10 50@11 for good to prime timothy, the latter for small wired bales, and $7@10 for common to medium mixed; prime loose hay from wagon 50@60c per 100 lbs. Baled oats, $14 for large bales.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 17½c; No. 2, 14½c; prime dry-salted, 12½c; No. 2 dry-salted, 10½c; prime green-salted, 8½c; No. 2 do, 6½c; prime green, 7c; No. 2 do, 5c; sheep skins, country, 30@60c; butchers, 75c@$1 25; shearlings, 10@25c.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Grits $3 50 from store, and hominy $3 40.

KRAUT—We quote at $10 50@11 per bbl and $5 50 per half bbl. German imported kraut $15 per case.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote as follows:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine lbs, Virginia	70@70c
Fine fig, Virginia	70@72c
Fine twist and coil, Virginia	58@60c
Medium twist and coil, Virginia	40@45c
Common twist and coil	30@35c
Medium lbs and 11-inch, Virginia	38@40c
Common twist and fig, Virginia	32@38c
White Burley navy, Louisville	40@50c
White Burley navy, Louisville, common to medium	32@40c

MILL OFFAL—We quote Louisville bran on track at $16, and shipstuff at $19 50. Bran and shorts, mixed, $17 50@18 50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—Louisiana molasses at 35@55c. Corn syrup 31@32c, and sugar-house syrup 35@45c. Sorghum, 32@34c per gallon for prime.

OILS—Linseed at 53@59c for raw and boiled; lard oil, extra, at 75c; No. 1 at 65c, and No. 2 at 56c; gasoline, 63° at 11c, 74° at 12c, 87° at 23c; bank oil at 46c, straits oil at 48c, lubricating oil at 10@14c per gallon; cotton-seed oil, refined, 45c per gallon, and peerless at 52c; coal oil 110° test, 12c per gallon; 130° Kentucky test, 13c; 150° test, 14c, and 175° Kentucky test, headlight, 19c, water-white, 19c. Spirits turpentine, 38c.

PROVISIONS—The market was firmer in tone, but prices were quotably unchanged. Inquiry moderate. Our quotations are on the basis of car-load lots.

MESS PORK—$18 25 per barrel.

BACON—Shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 10⅛c, and clear sides, 10⅜c per lb, loose.

BULKMEATS—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9⅛c, and clear sides, 10c, loose, for fully cured.

LARD—Choice leaf, 11@11¼c in tierces; prime steam, 9½c, and choice family, 9⅜c.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams 13@14½c, as to weight and brand; breakfast bacon 11@11½c, and sugar-cured shoulders 8¾c, canvased and packed. Dried beef, 15c for Louisville, and 15c for Chicago and St. Louis.

PIGS' FEET—Barrels, $8, and half barrels, $4 50.

POULTRY—Turkeys were firm, and other articles were quotably unchanged. We quote live hens at $3@3 50 per dozen; young chickens, live, at $2 50@3 25 for fair to choice stock, and $1 75@2 25 for inferior, as to size and condition. Turkeys, 10@11c for live.

NUTS—Peanuts, Tennessee, 7c for prime white, and 6½c for red. Hickory nuts, 60@65c per bush.

RICE—Carolina and Louisiana at 6@6¾c for good to prime.

SALT—We quote 7-bushel bbls at $1 50; 280-lb bbls at $1 15; Saginaw at $1 20; Ohio river dairy at $1 90, and Syracuse dairy at $2, delivered in dray lots.

SUGAR—Prices ruled steady on the basis of our last quotations. We quote granulated at 7⅞@8c; cut loaf at 8⅜@8½c; crushed and powdered at 8⅜@8½c; A at 7⅝@7¾c; off A at 7⅝c; extra C, 7⅛c; C yellow at 6⅝@6¾c, standard brands. New Orleans sugars, open kettle, 6¼@6⅝c; granulated, 7⅝@8c, and clarified, 7½c.

SOAP—German, olive and rosin at 4@6c per lb.

STARCH—At 3@3½c per lb for large and small lots.

STRAW—We quote at $7 on arrival.

TANBARK—We quote at $11 50@12 on track.

VEGETABLES—The demand for Irish potatoes was fairly active, and prices ruled steady for all articles. At the Produce Call 25 bbls of peachblow potatoes sold at $1 35, cash. We quote Irish potatoes at $1 40@1 50 for Russets and $1@1 15 for Early Rose per bbl from store; peachblows, 40c per bushel; Russets on arrival 90c per bbl measure in bulk; New York seed potatoes, $1 50@1 60; second growth seed potatoes, $2 75@3. Sweet potatoes, $3@3 25. Onions, $2 25 per bbl from store. Cabbage nominal. Onion sets, $4 50 per bbl for white and $3 for yellow.

WHISKY—Highwines at $1 15 per gallon.

WOOL—There were no new features, and the market was nominal. We quote grease wools as follows: Scoured, 28c per lb, and tubwashed, 33@35c per lb.

The Grain Market.

Controlling centers were firm and somewhat higher.

WHEAT—Offerings light, and the market was quiet, but prices were supported. No. 2 longberry was salable at $1 08 on track, and No. 2 red at $1 05.

CORN—There was an active local and shipping demand, with fair offerings, and prices ruled firm. New mixed was salable at 52c on track, and new No. 2 white at 54½c.

OATS—Demand good, and prices favored sellers. No. 2 mixed was salable at 37c on track, and No. 2 white at 39½@40c. White or black seed 44c at store in sacks.

RYE—Firm and in good demand. No. 2 was salable at 65c on track.

The Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts liberal, and with large offerings and a good general demand the market was active. The Burley offerings were of low average in point of grade, the higher grades being very scarce as heretofore. Lugs and leaf were firm, and equally well supported. Dark and heavy styles continue active at full prices, but there are no quotable changes.

The sales aggregated 501 hogsheads.

As reported to Messrs. Bockee, Garth & Schroeder, the sales to-day at the New York Exchange amounted to 125 hhds, with April at 7¾c, May at 8c, July at 8c, August at 8 1-16c, and October at 8⅛c. 25 hhds each month, on the basis of medium lugs.

The sales to-day were distributed as follows:

The BOONE HOUSE sold 91 hhds: 21 hhds Woodford county leaf, lugs and trash at $18, 17 75, 17 25, 16, 15, 14, 13 25, 14 75, 13 25, 11 25, 11 75, 10 25, 8 85, 8 20, 7 30, 11 25, 11 25, 7 90, 6 60 and 7; 31 hhds Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at $19, 18 75, 16 25, 13 75, 16 75, 13 75, 7 50, 13 50, 9 80, 9 50, 6 10, 16, 13, 12, 7 90, 7 75, 16 75, 12 50, 9, 9 10, 6 10, 10 50, 6 80, 6 30, 6 80, 7 10, 12 25, 13 75 and 7 10; 2 hhds Taylor county low leaf and lugs at $7 75 and 6 60; 6 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $17, 13 25, 12 75, 12, 10 75 and 7 60; 3 hhds Owen county leaf, lugs and trash at $15, 12 25 and 6 40; 6 hhds Carroll county lugs and trash at $10 75, 10, 8 80, 8 10, 6 75 and 6 10; 4 hhds Delaware county leaf and lugs at $11, 11, 7 40 and 6; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at $6 90; 7 hhds Henderson county leaf and lugs at $10, 8 40, 7 40, 7 50, 6 90, 6 60 and 6 40; 3 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $10 25, 10 25 and 6 20.

The FALLS CITY HOUSE sold 73 hhds: 15 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $17 75, 17, 17, 15 75, 15 75, 15 25, 10 25, 16 25, 15, 13, 12 50, 9 10, 7 50, 8 50, 9 10 and 11; 8 hhds Fayette county leaf, lugs and trash at $14 50, 11 25, 12, 13 25, 10, 9 70, 6 60 and 7 50; 16 hhds Warren county dark leaf and lugs at $8 90, 7 30, 7 80, 7 50, 7 70, 6 55, 6 60, 7 50, 6 90, 6 75, 7 10, 7 80, 8 10, 7 90, 6 60 and 8 10; 3 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $7 60, 7 90 and 6 70; 8 hhds Hart county leaf, lugs and trash at $12 25, 11 50, 10 50, 6 90, 6 40, 6 50, 6 10 and 7 25; 10 hhds Fleming county lugs and trash at $10 75, 9 90, 10, 9 70, 7 60, 7 90, 7, 6 20, 6 50 and 6 30; 7 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $5 75, 6 10, 6 10, 6 10, 7 10, 6 70, 6 90, 7 40 and 7 90; 6 hhds Woodford county common leaf and lugs at $15 25, 15, 12 50, 10, 9 50 and 7 80.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 66 hhds: 3 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs, crop of Miles & Bro., at $24 50, 23 and 17; 14 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $15 25, 14, 13 25, 12 75, 9 60, 13, 9 20, 5 95, 6 80, 8, 6 30, 6 20, 6 and 6; 6 hhds Owen county lugs and trash at $8 90, 6 10, 6 10, 5 95, 6 20 and 7 10; 5 hhds Clarke county common leaf and lugs at $9 30, 6 90, 6 30, 6 20 and 5 50; 5 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 20, 8 20, 7 50, 7 85 and 7 30; 3 hhds Ohio county lugs at $6 50, 6 20 and 6 20; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs at $6 10 and 6 75; 4 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 60, 6 20, 6 10 and 6 50; 2 hhds Henderson county leaf and lugs at $6 35 and 10 75; 3 hhds Hancock county leaf and lugs at $7 70, 7 70 and 6 50; 3 hhds Simpson county lugs at $6 80, 6 50 and 5 75; 6 hhds common lugs and trash at $3 35, 3 25, 3 30, 1 95, 1 90 and 1 65; 10 hhds Spencer county (Ind.) common leaf and lugs at $7 30, 7 30, 7 10, 6 40, 6 50, 7, 6 55, 6 45, 6 40 and 6 55.

The GILBERT HOUSE sold 44 hhds: 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 40, 8 10 and 9 60; 3 hhds Monroe county leaf at $7 60, 7 75 and 7 85; 2 hhds Simpson county lugs at $6 60 and 6 80; 4 hhds Cumberland county lugs at $6 90, 6 90, 6 90 and 6 60; 3 hhds Adair county low lugs at $5 30, 5 and 6 50; 2 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 25 and 6 25; 6 hhds Webster county leaf at $8 30, 8, 8 80, 9 40, 9 and 10 25; 1 hhd Hopkins county leaf at $7 20; 4 hhds Hart county leaf at $10 25, 10 25, 8 and 8 10; 2 hhds Weakley county (Tenn.) lugs at $6 30, 6 90; 3 hhds Henry county (Tenn.) leaf at $8 40, 8 60, 7 90; 2 hhds Muhlenberg county leaf at $7 40 and 7 50; 9 hhds at private sale.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 57 hhds: 13 hhds Todd county leaf, lugs and trash at $16, 15 50, 11 75, 11 25, 9 50, 9, 8 40, 7 35, 7 20, 7, 6 70, 6 45 and 6 35; 2 hhds Nelson county leaf at $12 and 10 50; 4 hhds Hancock county leaf and lugs at $11 50, 9 30, 7 70 and 6 65; 3 hhds Jessamine county common leaf, lugs and trash at $12, 10 and 8 40; 3 hhds Hart county leaf, lugs and trash at $15, 8 50 and 5 50; 2 hhds Mercer county common leaf at $11 25 and 10; 4 hhds Washington county (Ind.) common leaf and lugs at $9, 8 50, 6 and 6 10; 5 hhds Breckinridge county common leaf and lugs at $7 60, 7 50, 6 50, 6 50 and 6 35; 5 hhds Taylor county leaf, lugs and trash at $11 50, 7 90, 7 90, 7 60 and 6; 6 hhds dark leaf at $8 20, 8, 7 90, 7 80, 8 and 7 90; 5 hhds Ohio seed leaf at $4, 3 50, 3 50, 3 50 and 3 30; 3 hhds Henry county trash at $7 50, 6 70 and 5 80.

The KENTUCKY TOBACCO WAREHOUSE sold 32 hhds: 4 hhds Shelby county leaf and lugs at $15 75, 15, 9 20 and 6 70; 2 hhds Muhlenberg county leaf and lugs at $9 20 and 6 25; 2 hhds Henry county lugs and trash at $9 90 and 9 10; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $6 25; 11 hhds Logan county leaf and lugs at $8 90, 7 20, 6 50, 6 50, 7 80, 7 50, 7 30, 7 90, 7 80, 6 35 and 6; 5 hhds Henderson county leaf at $9 60, 8 80, 8 70, 8 and 7 90; 5 hhds Henderson county lugs and trash at $7 50, 7, 6 20, 6 and 5 50; 2 hhds Bracken county leaf at $15 25 and 14 25.

The GREEN-RIVER HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 9 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $15 75, 13, 10 25, 9, 7 90, 6 60, 6, 5 90 and 5 70; 8 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at $11 25, 8 50, 8 30, 8, 8, 7 90, 7 10 and 6; 2 hhds Larue county leaf and lugs at $7 30 and 5 50; 5 hhds Meade county leaf and lugs at $9, 8 50, 6 60, 6 50 and 6 40; 1 hhd trash at $3 85.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 96 hhds: 31 hhds Henry county leaf, lugs and trash at $23 50, 19 75, 19 50, 18 75, 18 75, 18, 18, 17 75, 16 50, 16 75, 16, 14 50, 14 25, 12, 11 25, 10, 9, 9 10, 7, 9 90, 8 10, 10 25, 8 30, 6 50, 7 60, 6 70, 5 85, 5 25 and 4 25; 8 hhds Fayette county leaf, lugs and trash at $16 50, 12 50, 12, 11 50, 10 50, 9 90, 9 90 and 9 90; 3 hhds Jessamine county leaf and trash at $16 75, 13 75 and 4 85; 3 hhds Carroll county leaf and lugs at $18, 12 75, 12 50 and 11 25; 4 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs at $17 75, 14, 13 75, 7 60 and 7 30; 9 hhds Franklin county leaf, lugs and trash at $17 75, 16 75, 16 75, 15 75, 13 50, 12, 9 40, 7 90 and 6 40; 2 hhds Marion county leaf and lugs at $15 and 6 65; 4 hhds Owen county common leaf and trash at $11 75, 10 25, 6 65 and 6 30; 3 hhds Montgomery county lugs and trash at $10, 6 50 and 6 40; 10 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $10, 9 60, 9, 8 40, 8, 7, 6 90, 6 75, 6 70, 6 10 and 5 75; 12 hhds Logan county leaf and lugs at $8 80, 8 40, 8, 8, 8, 7 40, 7 60, 7 50, 7, 6 95, 6 65 and 6 35; 2 hhds McLean county lugs at $6 80 and 6 50; 1 hhd Warren county common leaf at $7 10.

The ENTERPRISE HOUSE sold 16 hhds: 3 hhds Webster county lugs at $7 50, 7 20 and 7 10; 6 hhds Henry county lugs and trash at $11 75, 8 10, 7 10, 6 50, 6 50 and 5 95; 5 hhds Muhlenberg county lugs and trash at $7 50, 7 40, 7 30, 6 40 and 5 65; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $6 25; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 70.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 61 hhds: 10 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at $7, 7 20, 7 50, 6, 6 20, 7 60, 6 80, 6 20, 6 60, 6 70; 11 hhds Daviess county leaf and lugs at $6 30, 6 35, 6 25, 6 35, 6 50, 6 20, 7 50, 6 70, 6 60, 6 90 and 6 50; 3 hhds Larue county leaf and lugs at $6 20, 7 and 6 70; 22 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $8 60, 7 90, 13 75, 11, 8, 7 50, 14 75, 15, 8 40, 5 90, 7 90, 6 10, 12, 8 60, 16 75, 6 10, 9 40, 5 85, 6 90, 7 50, 5 80 and 6 80; 8 hhds Trimble county leaf and lugs at $6 20, 5 95, 12, 6, 11 75, 6 30, 6 and 15; 3 hhds Marion county leaf and lugs at $9 50, 5 80 and 7 50; 3 hhds Carroll county leaf and lugs at $9, 7 90 and 8 90; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at $6 45.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 14 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $19 75, 14 50, 10 75, 8 50, 6 60, 9 90, 6 45, 8 10, 6 80, 6 40, 8, 7, 6 50 and 6 80; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $7 80, 6 50 and 6 30; 5 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $17, 14 75, 6 90, 6 30 and 6 40; 5 hhds Grayson county common leaf and lugs at $11 25, 6 55, 6 30, 6 70 and 6 30; 4 hhds Shelby county common leaf and lugs at $11 25, 8 50, 5 85, 5 80 and 6 70.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

[*Reported by Bourne & Harper, Live Stock Commission Merchants.*]

BOURBON STOCK-YARDS, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 20.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 180 head; market extremely dull and lower; good many left over unsold and a clearance will not be made this week. This has been the dullest week, particularly on common cattle, that we have had this year, and prices on this class of stock fall ½c lower than Monday. The wants of the trade are fully one-third less during the Lenten season than at any time during the year, and our shippers would do well to note this fact and hold their old cows and half-fatted cattle for the present.

HOGS—Receipts 648 head; market active and 5 to 10c higher on all good fat hogs and shoats. Light, half-fatted hogs and pigs, from 70 to 100 pounds, not wanted.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts light; market remains steady on all good grades.

HORSES AND MULES—Receipts light.

QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE—Exports	$5 90@6 15
Good to extra shipping	5 50@5 85
Light shipping	5 00@5 40
Oxen, good to extra	4 75@5 85
Oxen, common and rough	3 00@3 75
Bulls	3 00@4 50
Light stockers	3 50@4 50
Feeders	4 50@5 10
Butchers, best	5 25@5 65
Butchers, medium to good	4 50@5 00
Butchers, common to medium	3 50@4 00
Thin rough steers, poor cows and scalawags	2 00@2 75
HOGS—Choice packing and butchers	6 75@6 85
Fair to good butchers	6 50@6 65
Light medium butchers	6 25@6 40
Shoats, fat	5 50@6 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fair to good shipping	4 75@5 25
Common to medium	3 00@4 50
Extra lambs	5 00@5 50
Common to medium lambs	4 00@4 75

MOVEMENT DURING THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Rec'ts.	Ship'ts.
Cattle	180	31
Hogs	648	....
Horses and mules	7	....
Total	835	31

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20.—HOGS—The Drovers' Journal reports: Receipts 8,500 head; shipments 5,000 head; market brisk and good grades are stronger; rough packing $6 25@6 75; packing and shipping $6 85@7 30; light $5 85@6 70; skips $4@5 75.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,700 head; shipments 2,500 head; market active and prices 10c higher; export steers $6 30@6 75; good to choice shipping steers $5 70@6 20; common to medium $5@5 60; grass Texans $4 25@5; corn-fed Texans $5@6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,000 head; shipments 1,200 head; market steady and firmer; inferior to fair $3@4 ⅌ cwt; medium to good $4 25@5; choice to extra $5@6.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—CATTLE—The Drovers' Journal bureau reports: Beeves, no fresh offerings; part of the cattle brought over from yesterday changed hands at easier prices, including three car-loads Chicago steers at $6 30 ⅌ cwt, alive; dressed beef dull at $9@10 50 for city slaughtered, and $8 50@9 50 for Western; exports include 36 live cattle, 70 live sheep, 910 quarters beef and 150 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 4,800 head; market dull; ordinary to prime sheep sold at $5@6 50 ⅌ cwt; ordinary to choice lambs and yearling $6 25@8 per cwt.

HOGS—Receipts 1,980 head; no sales of live hogs and the market was nominal at $6 20@6 80 ⅌ cwt.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500 head; shipments 800 head; market active and strong, with some sales a shade higher; export steers $6 25@6 75; good to choice $5 60@6 20; common to medium $4 75@5 50; feeders $4 75@5 25; corn-fed Texans $4 75@5 25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,700 head; shipments none; market steady; common to fair $3@3 75; medium to good $4@5; choice fancy $5 25@6.

HOGS—Market stronger; light $6 25@6 60; packing $6 40@6 90; heavy $6 90@7 15; receipts 4,600 head; shipments 1,600 head.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 20.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts 365 head; market firmer and a shade higher; native steers of 1,011 to 1,340 lbs sold at $5 15@5 70; stockers and feeders $4 60@5; cows $3 75@4 50.

HOGS—Receipts 3,200 head; market stronger; lots of 240 to 360 lbs sold at $6 25@6 75, mainly at $6 35@6 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 1,600 head; market weaker; natives of 80 lbs sold at $4 25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—HOGS—Are firm; common and light $5@6 75; packing and butchers $6 25@7 25; receipts 1,400 head; shipments 1,800 head.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Flour, market dull and unchanged; good to choice winter $4 90@5 85; soft spring wheat $4@4 50; Minnesota baker's $4 50@5 25; patents $5 50@6 25. Rye flour $3@3 35. Buckwheat flour $5 75@6 50. Wheat is quiet but steady and firmer; the market opened steady and advanced ⅝@¾c, then fluctuated and closed ¾c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: seller March 89⅛@90c, closing at 90c; seller April 89⅝@90¼c, closing at 90¼c; seller May 94⅝@95⅛c, closing at 95⅛c; seller June 96¾@97c, closing at 96⅞c; seller July 97⅛@98c, closing at 97⅞c; seller August 96⅞@97c; seller September 96@96⅝c; No 2 Chicago spring 90@92⅜c; No 3 Chicago spring 78@80c; No 2 red winter 98c@$1. Corn is in fair demand and market steady and firm; prices fluctuated within a range of ⅜c and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: Cash 52@54⅛c; seller March 51¾@52⅛c, closing at 52@52⅛c; seller April 52@52⅜c, closing at 52¾@52⅞c; seller May 56⅛@56⅝c, closing at 56⅝c; seller June 57⅛@57⅜c, closing at 57⅜c; seller July 59⅛@59⅝c, closing at 59⅜c. Oats are dull and easy; sales ranged: Cash 32⅛c; seller April 30⅞@31c; seller May 34⅞@35⅛c, closing at 35; seller June 35⅛@35⅜c; seller year 29@29⅛c. Rye is quiet at 60c. Barley is in good demand at 64@66c. Flax seed is firm at $1 62 on track. Pork is in good demand; prices advanced 15@20c; sales ranged: Cash $17 95@18; seller March $17 07½@18; seller May $17 90@18 10, closing at $18 07½@18 10; seller June $18 02½@18 20, closing at $18 17½@18 20; seller year $15 90@15 95. Lard is in fair demand and prices 5@10c higher; sales ranged: Cash $9 40@9 45; seller April $9 40@9 50, closing at $9 50; seller May $9 50@9 60, closing at $9 60; seller June $9 57½@9 70, closing at $9 70; seller July $9 72½; seller year $9 17½@9 20. Bulk meats are in fair demand; shoulders 7.45c; short rib sides 9.40c; short clear sides 10c. Butter is quiet and unchanged; fine creamery 31@35c; dairy 26@30c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged at 21@22c. Whisky is steady and unchanged at $1 17. Receipts: Flour 18,000 barrels; wheat 33,000 bushels; corn 142,000 bushels; oats 22,000 bushels; rye 5,000 bushels; barley 14,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 15,000 barrels; wheat 29,000 bushels; corn 125,000 bushels; oats 70,000 bushels; rye 3,100 bushels; barley 12,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 20.—At the Call Board this afternoon the sales of wheat were 450,000 bushels; July advanced ⅛c. Corn, sales 285,000 bushels; May, June and July declined ⅛c. Oats and pork, no trading. Lard, sales 500 tierces; prices unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—FLOUR—The market is dull; receipts 13,000 barrels; exports 4,500 barrels; superfine State and Western $2 80@3 35; common to good extra $3 40@3 75; white wheat extra $3 25@6 85; good to choice $3 80@6 50; fancy do $7 40; extra Ohio $3 40@6; St. Louis $3 40@6 25; Minnesota patent process $5 75@6 90.

GRAIN—Wheat is higher; receipts 18,000 bushels; exports 47,000 bushels; ungraded red 90c@$1 19; No 2 red $1 10¼ in elevator, $1 09 11-16@1 09⅝ afloat; ungraded white $1 02; No 2 red seller March is quoted at $1 07⅞; seller April, sales of 192,000 bushels at $1 08@1 08⅛, closing at $1 08⅛; seller May, sales of 1,512,000 bushels at $1 10⅛@1 10¼, closing at $1 10¾; seller June, sales of 528,000 bushels at $1 11⅜@1 12⅛, closing at $1 12⅛; seller July, sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 11. Corn is firm; receipts 120,000 bushels; exports 5,000 bushels; ungraded 50@62c; No 3 59⅛@59⅝c; steamer 59⅜@60⅛c; No 2 61⅛c in elevator, 62⅛c afloat; old No 2 62⅜c in store, 64⅛c delivered; No 2 seller March is quoted at 61⅛c; seller April 61¾@62c, closing at 62c; seller May 62⅞@63⅛c, closing at 63c; seller June 63⅜@64⅛c, closing at 64c; seller July 65⅛c. Oats are firm; receipts 17,000 bushels; exports none; white Western 43⅛@46c. Rye is steady; Western 63c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 50@55c ⅌ cwt.

GROCERIES—Coffee, spot is dull and weak; options lower; fair Rio 11⅛c; sales of 1,500 bags No 7 Rio seller March at 9.70c; 6,000 bags seller April at 9.50@9.60c; 6,000 bags seller May at 9.55@9.60c; 4,200 bags seller June at 9.55@9.65c; 8,500 bags seller July at 9.60@9.70c; 3,200 bags seller August at 9.60@9.70c; 2,800 bags seller September at 9.60@9.75c; 1,200 bags seller October at 9.65c. Sugar is weaker but more active; common to prime 7⅛@7⅝c; muscovado 5⅛c; centrifugal 7⅝c; fair to good refining 5¾@5⅞c; refined is quiet; extra C 5¾@6c; white extra C 6⅛@6⅜c; yellow 5¼@5½c; off A 6 7-16c; centrifugal 6⅛@6⅝c; mold A 7⅛c; standard A 7@7⅛c; confectioners' A 7 3-16c; cut loaf and crushed 7⅞c; powdered 7⅝c; granulated 7⅝@7 7-16c; cubes 7⅝c. Molasses is dull; New Orleans steady but quiet at 35@50c; 50-test refining 24c; Porto Rico 35@45c; Cardenas 24c flat; Havana 25½c; English islands 35@40c. Rice, demand fair and market firm; domestic 4⅜@7c; Rangoon 4⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Is firm; United Pipe-line $1 00⅛; crude 7⅝@8⅛c; refined 8⅛c for 70½ test.

TALLOW—Is dull; prime city 7⅛@7⅝c.

ROSIN—Is firm and unchanged at $1 50@1 52½.

TURPENTINE—Is steady at 34½c.

EGGS—Western fresh are in good demand at 23@23½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull; mess $17 75; new mess $18 75@19; clear back $19 25; Western family mess $14 50@15. Beef is quiet but steady; extra mess $12. Cut meats are nominal; long clear middles 9½c. Lard is strong; Western steam spot is quoted at $9 70@9 75; seller March and April $9 73; seller May $9 74@9 80; seller June $9 83@9 88; seller July $9 89@9 93; seller August $9 95@10; city steam $9 45.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm at 10@37c.

CHEESE—Is quiet but firm; Western flat 11@13c.

PIG IRON—Is dull; Scotch $20 50@23 50; American $17@22.

LEAD—Is quiet but steady; common 4.15@4.20c.

TIN—Is quiet but steady.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Flour is unchanged; family $4 15@4 30; choice $4 60@4 70; fancy $5 25@5 65. Wheat is higher and slow; No 2 red $1 09¼@1 09¾ cash; $1 09¼@1 10 seller May; $1 07⅝@1 08⅛ seller June; $1 00¼@1 00⅛ seller July; 97@97⅝c seller year; No 3 red 95¼@97c bid. Corn was a shade better; No 2 mixed 48@48⅛c cash; 48¼c seller March; 49c seller April; 50¼@50⅝c seller May; 51⅝c seller June; 53¼@53⅜c seller July. Oats were dull; 33⅜c cash; 34⅛@34½ seller May. Rye is higher at 59c. Barley is quiet at 55@80c. Lead is lower at 3.85@3.90c. Butter is unchanged; dairy 20@26c; creamery 30@35c. Eggs 18½c. Flax seed nominally at $1 55. Hay is unchanged; prairie $8 50@10 50; timothy $11@15. Bran is lower at 70@80c at the mill. Corn meal is quiet at $2 55. Whisky is steady at $1 16. Provisions are steady, with a good Southern demand. Pork, jobbing, $18 12½@18 25. Bulk meats, long clear sides 9.30@9.40c; short rib sides 9.40@9.50c; short clear sides 9.65@9.75c. Bacon, long clear sides 10⅛c; short rib sides 10.20@10.25c; short clear sides 10 35@10.37½c. Lard is nominal at $9 25@9 30. Receipts: Flour 4,000 barrels; wheat 9,000 bushels; corn 126,000 bushels; oats 32,000 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels; barley 14,000 bushels. Shipments: Flour 9,000 barrels; wheat 19,000 bushels; corn 74,000 bushels; oats 13,000 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels; barley none.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—At the afternoon board wheat was easier; $1 09¼ bid April; $1 09¾ seller May; $1 07¾ seller June; $1 0[illegible]¼ bid July; 97⅝c seller year. Corn was dull and lower to sell; 49c seller April; 50½c seller May; 51⅝c bid June; 53c bid July. Oats, no sales.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Flour steady with a fair demand; Western superfine at depot $3; Pennsylvania $4 60@5 75; Pennsylvania clear $5@5 25; do straight $5 37½@5 75; Western winter low grades $4 25@5; Ohio clear $5 25@5 65; do straight $5 65@6; Indiana clear $5@5 50; do straight $5 65@6; winter patents $6@6 75; Wisconsin patent $5 65@6 25; Minnesota $5@6 15; Minnesota patent process $6 12½@6 75. Rye flour is dull; choice $3 50. Wheat is steady; prices advanced ¼@¼c; car lots quiet; No 2 red seller March $1 07¼@1 08; seller April $1 07⅝@1 08; seller May $1 09⅝@1 10¼; seller June $1 11¼@1 11½. Corn, options are a shade firmer but dull; car lots dull and lower; No 3 yellow 56½@58½c; steamer yellow 57½@59c; steamer high mixed 58c; sail mixed seller March 61½@62c; seller April 59½@60½c; seller May 60½@60¾c; seller June 61@61⅛c. Oats are quiet; no grade 40c; uninspected 43c; No 3 white 43½c; No 2 do 44@44½c. Provisions unchanged. Beef, city family $14@14 50; do packed $13@13 50; do No 1 mess $12@12 50; India mess, f. o. b., $24 50. Pork, new mess $19 50@20; prime mess, new $18@18 50. Hogs, dressed $8@8 50. Hams, smoked 14½@15c. Lard quiet but firm; city refined $10 37½@10 50; steamer $9 87½@10; butchers' loose $9 25@9 50. Butter is scarce and firm; creamery extras 37@38c; firsts 34@35c; New York State and Bradford county, Penn., tubs 23c; do dairy extra 17@18c; Western extras 20@22c; do good to choice 15@21½c. Eggs are scarce; extras 23@24½c. Cheese is firm for full creamery at 13¾@15c; Western fair to good 11½@12½c. Petroleum is dull; refined 8¼@8⅝c. Whisky is dull at $1 20. Receipts: Flour 4,000 barrels; wheat 8,000 bushels; corn 8,000 bushels; oats 9,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 2,000 bushels; corn 3,000 bushels; oats 7,000 bushels.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Flour is quiet and about steady; Howard street and Western superfine $2 75@3 50; extra $3 75@4 75; family $5@6. Wheat, Western is about steady and dull; No 2 winter red spot $1 07¼@1 07⅜; seller March $1 07 bid; seller April $1 07⅝@1 08⅛; seller May $1 09¾@1 09⅞; seller June $1 10⅝@1 10⅞. Corn, Western is steady and neglected; Western mixed spot 57½@58¼c; seller March 57⅛c bid; seller May 59⅛c bid; seller July 62⅛c bid; steamer 53⅛@54c. Oats are dull and easy; Western white 43@44c; do mixed 42@43c; Pennsylvania 42@45c. Rye is firm at 6[illegible]@71c. Hay is firm for choice; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $14@15 ⅌ ton. Provisions are quiet and steady. Mess pork, old $18; new $19. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8@10½c. Bacon, shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 11c. Hams 14½@15c. Lard refined 10½c. Butter is firm; Western packed 10@25c; creamery 25@28c. Eggs are firm at 21@22c. Petroleum is quiet and steady; refined 8¼@8¾c. Coffee is easier and dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 10¾@11½c. Sugar is quiet; A soft 7⅝c. Whisky is steady and quiet at $1 19@1 19½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton 5-32d; flour 1s 3d per barrel; grain 2¼@3d. Receipts: Flour 1,800 barrels; wheat 19,000 bushels; corn 50,000 bushels; oats 4,000 bushels; rye 8,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 8,000 bushels. Sales: Wheat 79,000 bushels; corn 37,000 bushels.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Flour is dull and lower; family $4 75@5; high grades $5 50@6. Corn is in good demand; mixed 66@67c; white 70c. Oats are quiet and weak at 44½@45c. Corn meal is dull and lower at $2 70. Hay scarce and firm; prime $16@18; choice $20. Pork is in fair demand and firmer $18 87½@19. Lard is steady; tierce refined $9 50; keg $10. Bulk meats are firm; shoulders, packed 7⅝c; long clear and clear rib sides 9⅝c. Bacon is scarce and firm; no shoulders here; long clear and clear rib sides 10⅝c. Hams, choice sugar-cured canvased steady and unchanged at 13@13½c. Whisky is steady and unchanged; Western rectified $1 05@1 20. Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio cargoes, common to prime 10⅜@13½c. Sugar is in improved demand and firmer; common to good common 4⅛@4⅞c; fair to fully fair 5⅛@5⅜c; prime 5⅛c; yellow clarified 6⅜@6⅝c; white clarified 6⅞@7c; granulated 7@7⅛c. Molasses is quiet and weak; centrifugal 17@30c; fermenting 20@35c; reboiled 26@40c. Rice steady with a good demand; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4¾@5¾c. Bran is dull and lower at $1 10. Cotton seed oil, market dull and unchanged; prime crude 36@37c; summer yellow 42@44c. Sight exchange on New York $1 50 ⅌ $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills 487¼.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat is quiet and firmly held; No 2 Milwaukee 92c; seller March 90¼c; seller April 90¼c; seller May 95c; seller June 96⅞c. Corn is stronger; No 2 54½c. Oats are quiet; No 2 32c; white 36@37c. Rye is steady; No 1 63c. Barley is firmer; No 2 spring fresh 64c. Provisions are higher. Mess pork $17 90 cash and seller March; $18 10 seller May. Lard, prime steam $9 45 cash and seller March; $9 60 seller May. Hams, sweet pickled are firm at 12@12½c. Hogs are higher at $6@7. Butter is in good demand, but prices are unchanged; choice creamery 30@34c; fair to good 26@30c. Cheese is steady and firm and prices are unchanged; cheddars 13@13½c; flats 14@15c. Eggs firm at 21@22c. Receipts: Wheat 9,000 bushels; corn 21,000 bushels; oats 17,000 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 17,000 bushels; corn 17,000 bushels; oats 15,000 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Flour is dull and unchanged: family $4 60@5; fancy $5 25@5 50. Wheat is dull; No 2 red $1 05. Corn is quiet; No 2 mixed 55c. Oats are firm; No 2 mixed 37½@38c. Rye is quiet and unchanged; No 2 6[illegible]@66c. Barley is in good demand and firm; extra No 3 fall 70c. Pork is firm; mess $18. Lard is quiet but firm; prime steam $9 35. Bulk meats are firmer; shoulders 7½c; short rib sides 9.40c. Bacon is quiet and unchanged; shoulders 8c; short rib sides 10½c; short clear sides 10¾c. Whisky is firm at $1 15. Butter is firm and unchanged; extra Northwestern creamery 40c; choice dairy 30c. Linseed oil is quiet but steady at 55c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.—Wheat is firmer; No 2 red winter $1 00½. Corn is steady mixed 48c. Oats are firmer; mixed 35c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton, market quiet but steady and prices unchanged; middling upland 11 1-16c; middling Orleans 11 5-16c; futures are firm; seller March 11.10c; seller April 11c; seller May 11.30c; seller June 11.44c; seller July 11.57c; seller August 11.67c; seller September 11.39c; seller October 10.93c; seller November 10.80c; seller December 10.82c. Future deliveries show no new features; transactions moderate and fluctuations small. At the third call 200 bales seller June brought 11.42c and 500 bales seller August 11.65c, the exact quotations of yesterday's closing. Futures after the third call improved in demand and value, and closed firm and 3-100@4-100c higher than yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅝c; low middling 10 7-16c; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 685 bales; gross 795 bales; exports to the continent 900 bales; exports coastwise 4,200 bales; sales 6,000 bales; stock 276,750 bales.

GALVESTON, March 20.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅝c; low middling 10 5-16c; good ordinary 9⅜c; net receipts 1,900 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,600 bales; exports coastwise 3,300 bales; sales 196 bales; stock 24,825 bales.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Cotton is higher; middling 10 11-16c; sales 800 bales; receipts 800 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 29,550 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—Cotton is firm; middling 10⅝c; receipts 1,305 bales; shipments 2,410 bales; stock 52,705 bales; sales 1,150 bales.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Cotton is steady and unchanged; middling 10⅝c.

Oil Markets.

OIL CITY, March 20.—United Pipe-line certificates opened at 99⅞c, highest price $1 00⅜, lowest 99⅞c and closed at $1 00⅛c; sales 1,228,000 barrels; clearances yesterday 4,676,000 barrels; runs 73,025 barrels; shipments 58,809 barrels; charters 45,238 barrels. Oil City Exchange stock, 455 bid, 500 asked.

BRADFORD, March 20.—Crude oil, market dull but steady; total runs Wednesday 65,863 barrels; total shipments 62,367 barrels; charters 45,238 barrels; clearances 4,776,000 barrels. United pipe-line certificates opened at 99⅞c and closed at $1 00⅛; highest price $1 00⅜, lowest 99⅞c.

PITTSBURGH, March 20.—Petroleum was dull and very little doing; the market opened at $1, advanced to $1 00⅛, and closed at $1 00⅛. The afternoon session was dull; United Pipe-line certificates opened at $1, and advanced to $1 00⅛, closing at $1 00⅛; trading light.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—Petroleum, the market is unchanged; standard white 110 deg. test 8c.

WILMINGTON, March 20.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 31½c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Agents have advanced Pepperell fine brown cottons as follows: N, 6⅛c, C. O., 6⅛c, R. 7c and E. 7⅛c. The tone of the market is very steady to firm. Cotton is firm at an advance of ⅛@⅛c at all Southern markets, with small receipts, good sales and better export demand.

Foreign Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, March 20, 6 P. M.—Consols for money 101 15-16; do account 102 1-16. Railroad Bonds—Milwaukee and St. Paul 94¾; Canadian Pacific 55⅛c; Illinois Central 34¼; New York Central 118¾; Erie 24⅛. Turpentine, spirits 25s. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £56,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,619,000 the past week; proportion of bank reserve to liability 47 1-16 ⅌ cent.

PARIS, March 20.—Rentes 75f 52½c. The specie in the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,975,000f in gold and 2,600,000f in silver.

ANTWERP, March 20.—Petroleum 19m.

LIVERPOOL, March 20, 5 P. M.—Cotton is firm and unchanged; middling upland 5 15-16d; middling Orleans 6 1-16d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 7,700 bales. Common rosin 4s 3d. Turpentine, spirits 25s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 20, 3:30 P. M.—Bacon, Cumberland cut dull at 39s long clear dull at 45s; short rib dull at 45s; short clear dull at 46s. Beef, prime mess dull at 91s. Hams, long cut dull at 57s. Cheese, American choice dull at 70s. Corn, new mixed dull at 4s 8½d. Rosin, common dull at 4s 3d. Turpentine, spirits at London steady at 25s 3d.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice

IS hereby given that B. H. Young, F. de Funiak, I. S. Winstandley, C. P. Atmore, W. C. Winstandley, John Barbee, W. N. Haldeman, O. S. Runnels, J. T. Cooper, Dexter Belknap and J. G. McCulloch have, as incorporators, formed an incorporated company, in pursuance to the provisions of chapter 56 of the General Statutes of Kentucky, and have adopted and recorded articles of incorporation as required by law.

The name of said company is "THE SOUTHWESTERN OVERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY."

Its principal place of business shall be at Louisville, Ky., but it will prosecute and carry on its business throughout the various States and Territories mentioned and referred to in the articles of incorporation.

The capital stock of said company will be five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and such portions thereof as are subscribed for shall be paid up in full at such times and on such conditions as the Directors may require.

Said company shall have the right to, and it is contemplated that it will, issue full paid-up stock in such amount as may be agreed on, in purchasing or acquiring patent rights, franchises, privileges or property of any kind necessary or useful in prosecuting its business or in payment for services rendered said company in prosecuting its business.

The general nature of the business of this company shall be to acquire, hold and sell, in whole or in part, patent rights for improvements in telephony and telegraphy and electrical appliances and apparatus, and to manufacture, sell and lease, and license others to manufacture, sell and lease said improvements; to establish and operate and license others to establish and operate telephone and telegraph lines and telephone exchanges throughout the territory mentioned and referred to in the articles of incorporation, and for these purposes shall have and enjoy all powers and privileges conferred on incorporated companies organized under chapter 56 of the General Statutes.

The affairs of the company shall be conducted by a board of not less than nine nor more than fifteen Directors to be elected annually on the second Wednesday in March.

The corporators shall act as Directors until the annual meeting in 1885, with power to fill all vacancies in the board, which shall consist of fifteen members until the stockholders shall otherwise direct at an annual meeting.

The directors shall annually elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Manager and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and shall also have power to create an executive committee of not less than five of their members, who shall have such power as may be conferred on them by the by-laws or the board.

The highest amount of indebtedness to be incurred at any time is twenty-five thousand dollars.

The company commences its existence March 6, 1884, and shall continue to exist for twenty-five years.

The private property of stockholders shall be exempt from the payment of corporate debts.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 6, 1884.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

CONCENTRATED
CRAB ORCHARD
GENUINE TRADE MARK GENUINE
WATER

KENTUCKY'S GREAT NATURAL REMEDY

CURES Dyspepsia, Constipation. | REGULATES The Liver, Stomach and Kidneys.

THIS concentrate is obtained by evaporating the natural Crab Orchard Water to a consistency convenient for use and transportation, at the same time possessing (more closely than our C. O. Salts) ALL the virtues of the Natural Water.

A bottle containing what is equal to two gallons of the water is sold by all druggists; price 35 cents, with full directions how to use it.

Our genuine C. O. Salts are also on sale in 10c and 25c sealed paper-box packages. *Positively none of our Salts can be bought in bulk or in bottles.*

NOTE.—See that the "Crab Apple" trade-mark as above, is on the Label, as counterfeits of this celebrated Water and Salts are on the market.

Crab Orchard Springs and Salts Co.
Sole Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.
my29 d&wtf

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To give our Daily readers the benefit of some of the useful premiums offered Weekly subscribers, this excellent household necessity is placed on sale at the COURIER-JOURNAL counting-rooms.

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The Scale represented above weighs accurately anything from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. It is made with steel bearings and a brass beam. Just the thing for the house or office. It is a better scale than has frequently been offered at twice and even three times the money.

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STEERAGE RATES from Queenstown to New York, $21. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth st. Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.

MEDICAL.

VALUABLE INFORMATION
—TO—
PERSONS SUFFERING WITH DISEASES
OF THE
Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

Read the following extracts from the U. S. and American Dispensatories, showing the medicinal virtues of Buchu and Pareira Brava:

"Buchu is gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs, producing diuresis, and like all similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis when circumstances favor this effect. The Hottentots have long used it in a variety of diseases. From these rude practitioners, the remedy was borrowed by the resident English and Dutch physicians, by whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has come into general use. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, and morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate, and Retention or Incontinence of the Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in Calculous Affections, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Leucorrhea, Dropsy and Jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

Wintersmith's Extract of Buchu and Pareira Brava has all the virtues of fresh Buchu Leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative power. It is a certain remedy for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical Swelling, etc. It has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. It is a specific remedy for diseases of the Prostate Gland, Retention of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Gleet, Irritation of the Bladder, in short, for all diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in male or female. For many diseases peculiar to females it is of great service, and especially so is it at that period termed CHANGE IN LIFE. For Clorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suspension of Usual Periods, Ulcerated state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, it is a specific remedy. It is a certain cure for Bed-wetting in Children. For weakness arising from early indiscretion, excess in youth, and dissipation, it will be found a specific.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by C. H. WINTERSMITH.

ARTHUR PETER & Co., Louisville, Ky., General Wholesale Agents. fe2 dtf

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DISPENSARY,
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DR. LANCASTER, a regular graduate in all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, and Venereal Diseases, with twenty years practice, continues to treat all PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL Diseases as a specialty.

SYPHILIS, the direst affliction of mankind, and unless thoroughly cured, entails untold evils on man, woman, and the offspring yet unborn, is arrested in its baleful extention, positively cured, and the poison entirely eradicated from the system.

GONORRHEA, cured in from two to five days.

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CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT, causing loss of smell and offensive breath, and other unpleasant symptoms, successfully treated by a treatment mild and pleasant, yet so effective that it cures the worst cases, though the bones of the nose have become affected.

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SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY, the result of self-abuse and sexual excesses, causing Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Debility, Dizziness, Dimness of sight, Indigestion, Defective Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society and loss of Sexual Power, rendering Marriage improper and unhappy, positively cured in half the time usually required. The treatment does not interfere with business, nor expose the patient. Charges reasonable and CURES GUARANTEED. Consultation and correspondence confidential.

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Tonic Syrup
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THE BEST.

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The Chill When Broken, Does Not Return.

THE reason of its superiority over Quinine and other remedies. In this disease there is always more or less derangement of the Liver, and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required to perfect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the Liver and the Stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be the probable result. The true reason, therefore, why the relapses of Chills and Fever are so frequent is because they have never been more than half cured; that is, the causes which first produced the disease have never been removed. A proper use of WINTERSMITH'S TONIC never fails to cure the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague.

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It is self-evident that a physician who pay special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

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Southern Merchants and Druggists.—We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever sold, generally superseding all preparations they come in competition with. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1884.

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NEW YORK—*Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.*

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HEARTLESS CRUELTY.

The Necessity for a Humane Society With Power to Act Once More Exemplified in the Case of a Terribly Mutilated Horse.

THE DRIVER TO BE PROSECUTED.

The necessity for a humane society in Kentucky was never more forcibly illustrated than on Tuesday last, when the emaciated form of a bruised and bleeding horse, full of running sores, was brought to Joseph Mulhattan, of the Humane Society. Mr. Charles Keenan, its owner, had kindly loaned it to Mike Mackey, who hauls coal by contract for Byrne & Speed. Mackey had use of the horse for over two weeks, and his driver, Bill Bohan, had inflicted the cruelty. It was the most pitiable sight of the kind ever seen on the streets of Louisville. Joe Mulhattan instructed the owner to lead it up Main street, that the leading men of the city might see such a forcible illustration of the need of a humane society in Louisville and the State of Kentucky. The poor suffering brute was then led around to the City Hall, where Judge Thompson and other city officials came out to see it, and pronounced it the most heartless case of cruelty they had ever witnessed. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Bohan, and his case was on the docket yesterday morning, but was continued until Saturday. Judge Thompson fixed Bohan's bond at $500, but afterward reduced it to $250. The Judge remarked that he had never before seen such a sample of heartless cruelty practiced on a dumb brute, and that there would not be much leniency shown Bohan.

Under direction of the Humane Society, Mr. Keenan, the owner of the horse, brought suit against Bohan's employer, Mike Mackay, for $50 damages. Mackey was not only bull-headed when asked by Mr. Keenan for damages, but also threatened to whip him. He will find to his cost and sorrow that there is a law that applies to such brutality.

The Humane Society is making substantial progress. Its charter passed the lower house of the Legislature a few days ago and will doubtless go through the Senate also. A few members have had to do all the work thus far, and the formation of the society has necessarily been slow, but it has nevertheless been sure. The leading citizens of Louisville are with it, but the real practical workers are but few. It has not been making any great flourish of trumpets, but its Board of Managers have been meeting once a month in the Third National Bank, each time accomplishing something; so that the society at any rate exists, and is ready at all times to prosecute such cases of cruelty as may be brought before it. Mr. J. T. Allan, the Secretary of the society, will, without hesitation, at any time get out a warrant for any case worthy of the society's consideration.

Mr. Allan can be found at 125 West Main street. Joseph Mulhattan, when in the city, will also take great pleasure in doing his part toward protecting the poor dumb brutes, as will also Wm. McCready, of McCready & Wood, Sixth street, near Market; also Edward Flexner, at Bamberger, Bloom & Co.'s, or Rev. Adolph Moses. The above parties are not afraid to get out warrants and prosecute cases, and will be thankful to the parties reporting them. The following gentlemen, composing the Board of Managers, will also attend promptly to any cases that may be reported to them:

T. H. Sherley,	S. F. Carrington,
Gen. T. H. Taylor,	Hon. W. B. Hoke,
L. G. N. Landrum,	Dr. J. Hays,
Rev. T. T. Eaton,	H. C. Walbeck,
Theo. Conrad,	Geo. Baber,
G. A. Jones,	Dr. D. P. White,
Dr. D. D. Thomson,	Manlius Taylor,
Hon. Chas. D. Jacob,	W. B. Loughridge,
Rudolph Finzer,	J. L. Deppen,
J. D. Barbour,	B. F. Alford,
G. W. McCreedy,	John H. Weller,
Samuel Russell,	Rev. Adolph Moses,
J. T. Allan,	J. W. McGee,
E. C. Bohne.	

Capital and Surplus.

On yesterday we stated the capital of the Louisville Banking Company at $118,660 and its surplus $200,000.

That was true as of January 1; but since that time the bank has sold additional stock, selling only to its stockholders, and allowing each stockholder to subscribe only to the extent that he already held, at the price of $200 per share, $100 per share being par value.

All of this new stock has been taken, and nearly all has been paid for. The capital of the bank is to-day $233,660, and its surplus $315,000, making a total of $548,000.

We believe this is the first instance in Kentucky wherever a bank sold new stock at so high a price as $200, and it is a high compliment to the bank that every share was taken promptly.

THROUGH THE TRANSOM.

Burglars Visit C. Fletcher Bennett's Store and Prepare to Move the Stock of Jewelry, but Are Scared Away.

THEY LEAVE THEIR KIT AND SWAG.

A very daring burglary was perpetrated at an early hour yesterday morning, and but for the absence of that necessary feature in such undertakings called "celerity of movement," a $20,000 haul would have been made. About 5 o'clock in the morning private Officer Crawford was making his usual round, and when in the rear of the COURIER-JOURNAL building discovered some men busily at work around a big spread of jewelry on the floor in the back part of C. Fletcher Bennett's jewelry store. He immediately began to blow the signal whistle for assistance, which frightened the men in the store and they ran out the back way and escaped through the alley. They had prepared for a retreat by forcing the lock on the back door in the absence of the key, and had no trouble in getting away.

An investigation in the store revealed a wholesale scheme which had evidently been well planned, and the details carried out in a most admirable manner, except in the arrangement of transportation facilities, up to the moment of detection. The floor and tables were covered with trays filled with diamonds, watches and jewelry of all kinds, which had been taken from the safe. New oil-cloth pouches in which to carry the spoils were there also, and near the wrecked safe was a complete set of burglar's tools with which the safe doors had been jimmied into open obedience. A further investigation showed that the entrance had been made through the transom over the Fourth-street entrance, the iron fastenings having been forced off with a jimmy, so that the transom could be opened and closed at will. It was very evident that several were engaged in the affair, and that the transom was reached by one man standing on the shoulders of another. Those who served as step-ladders remained on the outside and acted as pickets. The job was worked about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the noise made while forcing the transom fastenings was heard by persons occupying rooms up stairs in houses on the opposite side of the street. A gentleman who sleeps over Nugent's dry-goods store heard them and thought an attempt was being made on that house. He went down in the store, and on reaching the front door saw three men move quietly away. They were "outside lookouts," and were posted in a position to be seen by one of those in Bennett's store. His position as "inside lookout" was revealed yesterday by the imprint of the steel nails in the heels of his shoes on the floor in the corner to the left of the door.

The work on the safe must have required constant application for more than an hour and resulted in dismantling the door and forcing it open. The tools left were of the finest quality, and from the destruction wrought on the burglar-proof fastenings they must have been handled by good mechanics, though the spread of abandoned valuables about the floor did not indicate that the operators were expert burglars. The outside lookouts were seen at several different times, and all who noticed their movements were impressed with the belief that something unusual was going on, but no definite discovery was made till about 5 o'clock, when Nightwatchman Crawford looked in Bennett's and failed to see the knob on the safe door. The gas-light left burning in the store at night was so placed as to shine on the knob, and when Crawford failed to catch sight of it he knew something was wrong and started around to the rear of the store, giving the signal as he went, which they heard and took advantage of.

To the bad management of the burglars Mr. Bennett is indebted for the possession of his stock, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the timely discovery by the night watchman. The damage done to the safe and jewelry by the rough handling given by the burglars will entail a loss of $200, but nothing was missed from the stock.

THE GAS QUESTION.

A Courier-Journal Reporter Interviews Mr. H. D. Fitch, General Manager of the New Gas-works.

Our reporter called on Mr. H. D. Fitch, one of the Directors and General Manager of the new gas enterprise, to learn something of the progress of that company, and elicited the following answers to his questions:

"There seems to be, Mr. Fitch, considerable legislation of late in gas matters and grave doubts as to the materializing of your company. Can you give the COURIER-JOURNAL readers any facts of interest?"

"Yes; our path is a straight one. We have nothing to conceal. There seems to be some stir because of an amendment to the Louisville Gas Company's charter recently passed, which allows that company to increase its capital and permits the sale of the city's stock. While it does look as though such an enactment was for the purpose of buying our company, I assure you there is nothing in it. There have not been any overtures between the two companies, and I say to you now that our company is not for sale and that the works will be built. Look at the deed, showing a purchase of 400 feet of ground on the L. and N. railroad and Dumesnil street; also this contract with Dennis Long & Co. for the first ten miles of pipe, and these with Eastern parties for generating and purifying apparatuses. This is business, and is binding, and does not mean a sell-out. Why should we sell a forty-year charter, liberal in its provisions, protected by a decision of the highest court, approved and ratified by the city of Louisville, and which has taken nine years to complete? Our company own all of the best gas-making systems in America. We can make a much superior gas to that made from coal and for less money, and this is a fact well-known to gas engineers. Look at St. Louis! Our company built the new works there, and at the same prices the new company has taken 95 per cent. of all the business on their line of mains. Look at San Francisco! We control the new company there, and are getting the best of the business, with the old company's stock down to 50 cents.

It may be to the Louisville Gas Company's interest to get rid of the city's interest in this fight, and it may be advantageous for the city to sell it while the market is good, but I assure you we are not buyers, and don't want it. We have ample means to run our own mill, and mean to do it in a way which will please our consumers and be profitable to us. When our gas is turned on about next August, I think you will admit that its quality far exceeds your expectation, and at the same time you will doubtless notice an improvement in the other gas, with possibly lower prices for both. We may get left knocking up against such big elephants, but it will be a 'cold day.' Come again, and we will be glad to give you any information we have."

WESTWARD HO.

Two Carloads of Virginia Emigrants En Route for Nebraska.

Two carloads of farmers and their families from Grayson county, Virginia, en route for the southern part of Nebraska, passed through this city yesterday, via the O. and M. R. R.

Mr. G. H. Hatcher, one of the party, who has passed two years in Nebraska, in reply to the questions of a COURIER-JOURNAL reporter, said:

"I went to Dodge county, Nebraska, two years ago, and bought a farm of about 200 acres at $12 50 an acre. I have made money with my two seasons' crops, and my land has appreciated in value to $30 per acre. These people are going further west than I am, and intend to build homes for themselves in that new country. They represent a capital of about $15,000. They have sold out everything at their old homes in Grayson county, and have in a certain sense 'burnt their ships behind them,' and must succeed or starve. I have no doubt but that they will succeed, for they are sober, frugal and industrious. They have not decided on their locality as yet, but do not intend settling down in one colony. I consider Nebraska superior to Virginia in every way for people who have to toil for a living: the climate is colder, to be sure, but it is not so variable as that in the Southern States. Crops are more easily raised and find a better market; the associations are better than in the South, and life there seems freer, broader and better."

The railroad company gave the party first-class coaches for their transportation, and the seats were filled with quiet, cleanly-dressed rustics of both sexes and all ages. They left for St. Louis last evening. They are not carrying any farming implements, as those adapted to the soil can be had after they arrive at their destination.

ST. PATRICK.

The Lecture of the Rev. Dr. Pratt On the Early Religion of St. Patrick—Was He a Presbyterian? Answered in the Affirmative.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ARGUMENT.

The solemn Presbyterian sanctuary, on Sixth and Green, had a cultivated audience last evening to hear Dr. J. W. Pratt's noted lecture on "St. Patrick, the Presbyterian Bishop of Ireland." Dr. Witherspoon, the pastor, sat in the pulpit with Dr. Pratt, and presented him to the assemblage. He spoke as follows:

In presenting the subject of St. Patrick to-night, there arises two St. Patricks, just as there are two Carlemagnes and two King Arthurs—the ones of romance, and the ones of reality. Before colleges were established, in the Monastery schools the teachers gave their students subjects to write sketches of. Jordan says the Christians collected many of the wonderful stories from Livy, and attributed them to modern personages. The good fathers were so pleased with these wonderful student sketches that they made collections of them. Peter Nadal and others in writing history years afterwards, found these old volumes of myths, and imagining they had found historical treasures, recorded them anew. But their falsity was found out. What Niebur did for Roman history, what Grote did for Grecian history, the great Neander and D'Aubigne did for church history. The materials of this lecture have been gathered from Neander, Killen, D'Aubigne, Todd's Life of St. Patrick, Todd's Church of St. Patrick, an anonymous article in the *British Quarterly Review* in 1867, a tract by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, McCrea, Moore, Sir William Breton, Rev. William Green and encyclopedias. I give these names instead of constantly referring to them.

St. Patrick was born at Bon Avon on the Clyde, Scotland, 397. There are four lines of proof on this point. His father, Calpermas, was a deacon in the village church and an officer of the Government. The Church in Scotland was formed by those who fled from the persecution of the Roman Emperor, long before the Papal Church had an existence. They brought the pure principles of Christianity, and preserved them till 1207, when the papal persecutions overpowered them. St. Patrick's grandfather was a minister in the Culdee church, which was Presbyterian in form, knowing nothing of the three orders in the church. Of course, the name Presbyterian originated long afterward. The Culdees got their doctrines from the Bible. St. Patrick's mother, Conkussa, was a superior woman, says D'Aubigne. St. Patrick says she taught him the ten commandments. He did not obey them, but did a great sin. what sin we do not know. This contradicts the Romish myth that he was always holy. There were bands of pirates along the coast; by these he was stolen when sixteen years old and taken, with 200 other boys, to the Irish coast of Antrim. Four brothers, Milchew, bought him. He says: "After I came to Ireland I tended sheep. I prayed 100 times a day and as often at night. Then the Lord opened my eyes. The Lord had pity on me. He raised me up." Such was his confession, and if from a picture by Raphael we tell of the state of art in his time, so from the portrait of St. Patrick, drawn by himself, we tell of the state of religion of his time. There is no Romanism in this prayer.

After six years he ran away and reached home. The Roman legends tell of his wandering through France and many regions ever tending toward Rome. All this is without foundation. For twenty-three years he prepared himself for missionary work. He saw in visions men of Ireland asking him to come and tell them of God. This shows that he did not assume this mission. He was called of God. Roman myths say he studied for his work under St. Martin, of Tours. This could not be, because St. Martin of Tours died three years after St. Patrick was born. The truth is, no one knows where he spent that twenty-three years. One thing is sure, he did not study under a Romish priest. His lack of education and his theology differs from their priestly training.

Theology is shown in prayer. A man may preach Armenianism, but he will pray Calvinism. Take St. Patrick's prayer at Tara, and you see his theology: "May the power of God preserve me, the wisdom of God guide me; Christ be with me." Compare this with the Romish prayer to the Virgin Mary: "Hail, O Queen of Heaven, Mother of Mercy, we banished children of Eve cry to thee."

There is not a line of proof that St. Patrick was ever outside of the British isles. At the age of forty-five he sought ordination; this was opposed on account of the sad sin of boyhood, but in 442 he was ordained a Culdee (that is a Presbyterian) preacher. He went to Ireland. A chieftain was his first convert, who said: "I give you the land on which we stand; in place of this barn build a church." This was done, and the church is there to-day; it is called St. Patrick's barn. St. Patrick's policy was to convert rulers. He went to Tara, where Laoghier McLeil had called the Parliament together. Priests, poets, lawmakers were present. All were Druids. It was on this occasion that he made his noted hymn, "I bind to myself to-day the power of heaven," etc.

At Tara the Poet Laureate, the Governor, the Druid priest and others were converted. Some writers say he baptized that day 3,000 persons. He founded his church. It was not prelatical, nor Romish, nor Congregational, but Presbyterial, so differing writers say. The truth is St. Patrick didn't trouble himself much about a form of church government. He had 365 churches, 365 elders and 3,000 bishops. Archbishop Usher says manifestly from these came the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Many young men followed him. He established schools and cells for prayer in many places. These were not monasteries, for married students came. At Bangor 1,000 scholars attended.

When Henry II. invaded England Pope Nicholas, the only English Pope, wrote congratulating him on his expedition into Ireland and telling him what religious results were expected. He conquered and the results came. This letter Mr. O'Callahan wrote from the original in the Irish Archeological Society archives.

Wonderful are the reverses of history. The Irish people, who owe nothing to Rome, are now the most submissive subjects.

In 493 St. Patrick died. Colgan, Joslyn and other Romish writers have covered him with the moss of myths. Christian criticism has cut this away so that the figure can be seen. Shadows lengthen as the sun sets, but as day breaks the objects appear in their proper shape.

AMUSEMENTS.

Macauley's Theater.

"The Silver King," an English play, by Henry Jones and Henry Herman, which was produced at Macauley's Theater last night, was witnessed by one of the best houses of the season. It is a strong play, full of incident, with a consistent and well-connected plot. There is none of the lurid action and fantastic sentiment which clings so closely to the modern melodrama, but it is dramatic in its situations, compact and terse in text to a degree scarcely to be expected, without superfluous dialogue or tiresome detail and possessing a steadily increasing interest from first to last. Some ingenious mechanism is employed in the staging by which the intervals between acts are a good deal shortened, and though this was its first production here, there was comparatively little waiting. There was at times a superfluous length of wall or bulge of sky marking some discrepancy between stage and scenery, which will of course be remedied in another presentation, but otherwise the performance was smooth and brisk. The piece is very handsomely set, the scenes representing *Nellie Denver's* house and Black Brake wharf, being notable for beauty and completeness of illusion. Mr. Walter Bentley does some good acting in the role of *Wilfred Denver*. His impersonation is strong, without exaggeration, and is never betrayed into rant, though abundant opportunity is offered. The scene in which his wife finds him drunk at the race-course, and afterward where he recovers from his stupor and is forced to believe that he has killed his enemy in a drunken fury, were especially well done. He was very well supported by Miss Helen Tracy as *Nellie Denver*, and the children, Emma Pollock and Mamie Zinn, as *Cissy* and *Ned*, were clever and winning. Mr. John Jennings as *Daniel Jaikes*, an old servant, was worthy of mention, and the cast was edequate throughout. "The Silver King" will be continued through the week.

Amusement Notes.

TO-NIGHT Miss Helene Wagner, the young German elocutionist, will give a recitation at Masonic Temple. The programme is one of great interest to all those who can appreciate the beauties of the German literature and will afford a rare treat to those of our American readers acquainted with the German language.

MR. HARRY C. MINER is in the city on business connected with his "Silver King" company.

THERE will be a candy-pulling for the benefit of the Presbyterian Orphans' Home in the small hall of Masonic Temple, this afternoon from 4 till 10 o'clock.

TO-DAY'S FUNERALS.

Mr. Warren's Obsequies at 3 O'clock—The Reception of Bishop Kavanaugh's Remains at the Same Hour, and Mrs. Cook's Funeral at 4.

THREE SOLEMN EVENTS.

The funeral of Mrs. Anna B. Cook, State Librarian, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of Col. Wm. Wilson, in Elizabethtown. It will be attended by a large number of her friends from Frankfort and this city, who will go down on the 8 o'clock train this morning. The committee appointed by the Legislature to act as an escort to the place of burial reached the city last night and found that the remains had preceded them to Elizabethtown, having gone on the noon train in charge of her relatives. The committee, which is composed of Messrs. Julian, Simpson, Bowman, McElroy and Lillard, will go down this morning and take part in the obsequies.

COL. CARR'S BURIAL.

The funeral services over the late Col. H. M. Carr were held at his residence in Portland yesterday morning, and were very impressive. The body was followed to its last resting-place in Cave Hill Cemetery by a large number of his former companions and friends.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. L. L. WARREN TO-DAY.

The funeral of Mr. L. L. Warren will take place this afternoon at the Warren Memorial church, at Fourth and Chestnut streets. Rev. A. A. Willits will preach the funeral sermon and will be assisted in the ceremonies by Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey. The burial will take place in Cave Hill Cemetery. The following named citizens will act as honorary pall bearers:

Honorary Pall-bearers.

James Trabue,	Thomas L. Barrett,
Rich. A. Robinson,	Judge Bullock,
Dennis Long,	W. N. Haldeman,
John A. Carter,	Kemp Goodloe,
John G. Barrett,	Gen. Ekin,
Lawrence Richardson,	Gavin Cochran,
John G. Baxter,	Pres. McGuire,
Wm. C. Tyler,	John Barbee,

The Board of Trustees and Deacons and the Elders of Warren Memorial Church.

Pall-bearers.

James A. Leech,	H. V. Loving,
Wm. Tillman,	J. Wash. Bayly,
Charles H. Pettit,	S. E. Jones,
Alex. P. Humphrey,	John T. Moore.

The Board of Directors of the Falls City Bank met yesterday, and gave expression to their feelings at the loss sustained in the death of Mr. Warren, in the following resolutions;

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound regret of the death of L. L. Warren, first President of this Bank, its truest and firmest friend; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold in grateful remembrance the great services he has rendered this bank by wise counsel, arduous labor, generous support, and untiring and unselfish devotion to its welfare.

Resolved, That we record our appreciation of his great and generous devotion to religious and educational objects; that we bear testimony to the inflexible integrity and uprightness that so strongly marked his official and private character, and that we commend as worthy of all imitation the faithful, conscientious and unassuming manner in which he discharged all the duties of an active life.

Resolved, That we will ever hold in grateful recollection the purity and kindness of intention, the courtesy and good feeling, the prompt attention to every duty and the sterling rectitud always manifested in his intercourse with the members of this board.

Resolved, That we tender his family our sincere symp thies, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them, spread upon the minutes of the board and published in the daily papers.

At a meeting of the Louisville Clearing-house Association, held on the 20th day of March, 1884, Vice President James S. Barret and all the members were present.

The object of the meeting having been stated, a committee consisting of John B. Smith, President of the Western Financial Corporation; William Tillman, cashier of the Falls City Bank, and James A. Leech, cashier of the Louisville City National Bank, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; whereupon the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. L. L. Warren, for many years President of the Falls City Bank, and one of the members of this association, died on March 19, 1884, it is now

Resolved, That we consider it a high privilege to bear public testimony to his long and useful career as a merchant and banker, to his untiring industry, to his unsullied integrity; and above all to his zeal for every good word and work; that we recognize in his worldly success the reward which justly comes to honest labor and which neither has nor excites envy; that in the prolongation of his days beyond the time usually allotted to man we perceive the hand of a Divine Providence which held back the sickle until this shock of good corn was fully ripe, and in his calm and painless death we read the judgment of the All-Wise Judge: "Good and faithful servant, well done."

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our friend our heart-felt sympathies, and direct the Secretary to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That as many members of this association as are able attend the funeral in a body, and that these resolutions be published in the daily papers. JAMES S. BARRET, President.
CLINT MCCLARTY, Secretary.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH'S REMAINS EN ROUTE.

But little was known yesterday by the friends of Bishop Kavanaugh in the city concerning the arrangement for the reception and further disposition of his remains. The following telegram, received last night from Mrs. Kavanaugh by Mr. H. C. Stucky, indicates that the intention to convey the remains to Versailles for burial has been abandoned.

VERNON, MISS.—*H. C. Stucky, Louisville*: Leave Humboldt at 2 o'clock in the morning, and from the cars will proceed to the cemetery vault. MRS. H. H. KAVANAUGH.

The train will reach the city at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon, and will be met at the Maple-street depot by the Bishop's friends and the pall-bearers and proceed from there to the cemetery. In the absence of definite information as to Mrs. Kavanaugh's wishes in the matter, the details for the funeral ceremonies had not been arranged last night, but it was thought that, when the train reaches Nashville, where Mrs. Kavanaugh will be joined by a number of clergymen and other friends of the Bishop, full advices concerning the funeral will be telegraphed.

H. CLAY SALE

Turns Up Again in the Role of a Cincinnati Merchant, and Is Arrested Charged With Forgery.

Yesterday morning as Officer Kammerer, of the police force, was walking down Walnut near Twelfth, a well-dressed stranger accosted him and said:

"I am a merchant of Cincinnati. My name is C. W. Wilson, and I have a store at No. 125 Third street. About a week ago a clerk of mine named G. M. Adams stole $4,000 from me and fled the city. I have traced him thus far, and have the permission of Gen. Taylor to get the aid of the police in hunting him down. I am very anxions to capture him, and will give $100 for his arrest."

"Well," said the officer slowly, "that is a good reward. What kind of a looking fellow is this runaway clerk of yours?"

"He is a slim man, about thirty-five, dark hair, dark eyes, rather short, and limps with his right leg." During this time Kammerer kept his eyes on the man's face, noticed his voice waver, and a peculiar nervousness in his manner, which awakened his suspicions.

"When did you see Gen. Taylor?" he inquired when the man had completed his conversation.

"This morning, sir."

"Gen. Taylor is out of the city." The fellow's face turned pale under the keen glance of the officer. "Perhaps you saw Capt. Hardin," suggested Kammerer.

"Yes," assented the fellow, hurriedly; "it was some one with a gold band around his hat and epaulets on. If you get any trace of that clerk of mine, just notify me and I will be with you at once."

"Where shall I address you?"

"Room No. 49, Louisville Hotel. My name is C. W. Wilson. Good morning;" and the stranger moved off down Walnut street. Going to the first drug store, Kammerer telephoned to Capt. Hardin and to the Louisville Hotel, learning that no such man was known by either of the clerks or the police Captain. Suspecting the man to be either a rascal or a lunatic, the officer started in chase and overtook him at the corner of Walnut and Thirteenth. After some persuasion he agreed to walk to the Central Police station, where he was recognized by Detectives Lindsay and Tiller as H. C. Sale, a young man of good family, who was wanted on a charge of forgery, he having forged the name of J. D. Kirkpatrick, of Elizabethtown, Ky., for $20 about a week ago. Sale appears to be slightly demented, with a mania for obtaining money under false pretenses.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Lengthy Meeting Last Night, but Very Little Business of Importance Transacted.

THE DEAD ANIMAL CONTRACT.

The General Council met in adjourned session last night, with President Joseph in the chair and the following members present: Messrs. Bickel, Bradas, Blackburn, Davis, Feely, Gardner, Heheman, Helmus, Hoertz, Kean, Mehler, Meilett, McAtee, McGee, Norton, Speckert, Stege, Sullivan, Watts, Wepler and Pflanz.

Mr. Watts offered a resolution providing for the lease of the Lying-in Hospital to ex-Gov. L. P. Blackburn, for a private sanitarium for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases.

Mr. Watts, from the Finance Committee, offered a resolution providing for the investment of the unused dividends of the city in the Gas Company in 4 per cent. city bonds.

Mr. Feely thought this was rather premature, and moved its reference back to the committee.

Mr. Watts stated that this was the arbitration money, and they could not invest it better than in 4 per cent. bonds. The other money belonging to the city in the Gas Company was invested in 6 per cent. bonds. The Gas Company at present pays no interest on this arbitration money.

Mr. Feely stated that the city had a right to dispose of her stock in the Gas Company, and could also buy. He thought the best thing that could be done was to invest the money in stock in the Gas Company.

Mr. McGee asked if the act passed by the Legislature was the same as the one read before the Council at the last meeting.

President Joseph stated that the act was changed but little before passing the Legislature.

Mr. Watts stated that the charter of the Gas Company does not expire until 1887, and all the money of the city in the company remains in the hands of the Gas Company to be invested for the city. He thought it a much better investment to put the money in four-per-cent. bonds than in Gas stock.

Mr. McGee presented an ordinance regulating the use of the public ways. It had been up before the old Council, but had been recommitted to the committee. The ordinance was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by a committee from the Board of Aldermen and was referred to the joint Finance Committee:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for, on account of and in the name of the city of Louisville, 1,000 shares of stock in the Southern Exposition Company of the par value of $25 each, payable out of the proceeds of the sale of the last issue of city bonds for street improvements, etc., of $1,500,000, 4 per cent. interest.

That as a condition on which the foregoing subscription is to be made, and the money paid, satisfactory evidence shall be shown to the Mayor and General Council that with this sum a sufficient sum has been secured to purchase in fee simple the grounds on which the Exposition now stands; and when this is assured, and deeds executed for the purchase of said grounds, the said payment to be made by the city.

Mr. McGee offered the following in regard to the dead-animal contract:

WHEREAS, By the second section of an ordinance regulating the removal of dead animals, approved January 7, 1884, it was ordained that the Mayor shall in the month of January, 1884, and annually in that month thereafter, advertise for proposals to remove all dead horses, mules, dogs, cows, hogs, goats and sheep, and award the contract for the space of one year to the highest and best bidderr; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor is respectfully requested to communicate to this board whether, in compliance with the requirements of said ordinance, such proposals were advertised for and such contract awarded, and if awarded, to whom and at what price. If no award has been made under said ordinance, what parties are now exercising the right to remove dead animals from the public ways of the city, and by what authority.

Mr. Bickel moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Feely offered the following resolution, accompanied by a petition from all the banks in the city:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of all States recognize no other time than that based upon the meridian at Washington; and,

WHEREAS, Railroad corporations for their own benefit and for the sake of uniformity have adopted time unsuited to the laws which govern banks and other incorporated institutions, and which is totally unsuited in this locality; be it

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, be and is hereby authorized and requested to return to solar time, and to have the City Hall clock changed to conform to the only legal time, based on the meridian of the capital of the country.

The matter was referred to the Grievance Committee.

The Council then adjourned until April 10. During the continuance of the meeting, the following claims were allowed:

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

S. B. Huber	$109 50
Refunded taxes	66 43
J. H. Bates & Son	498 85
Marshal Chancery Court	130 69
W. R. Abbott	333 32
J., M. and I. R. R.	15 75
O., O. and S. W. R. R.	3 30
L. and N. R. R. R.	344 62
Evening Post Company	21 38
J. DeGarmo	13 50
Duffy & Kosiol	5 27
O'Connor & Werst	12 17
Schupp & Schmidt	63 75
Chas. Palm	5 35
Mehler & Extenkemper	37 87
Blatz, Krebs & Co	8 40
L. Saffrans	93 12
F. Otto	74 50
Scott Newman	72 80
A. D. Mulikin	648 32
Hospital	3,201 82
St. John's Hospital	1,171 78
Work-house	1,680 86
Alms-house	1,856 69

A Question of Privilege.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

"I rise to a point of information." The House of Representatives has appropriated $150,000 toward building a branch penitentiary, and the bill will probably pass the Senate in a few days. The bill provides, as I understand, that the work is to be done by convict labor; but from whence are to come the convicts? The entire convict force of the State is leased to a company of contractors, and the lease does not expire for more than two and a half years. Are we to await the expiration of that lease and be without the branch prison through all that time? But one may say that the lessees of the penitentiary are depending largely upon railroad work; that railroad work has virtually ceased in the State, and no probability of a resumption of that kind of work is apparent at any early day, and that the lessees will doubtless cancel their lease on the 1st of October next, as by the terms of said lease they have a right to do. This would give the State possession of the convicts, but would they not prove a veritable "white elephant?" There is shop-room with other facilities in the penitentiary for only 350 or 400 men, and as there are about 1,100 in all, the State would have something like 700 surplus convicts on hand. Of this number, not more than 200 could be employed on the branch prison, leaving 500 idle convicts at the State's expense. "Why not put the entire surplus 700 men at work on the branch prison?" may be asked. Because two years will have elapsed before the Legislature meets again. This will reduce the appropriation to $75,000 a year. This sum will not pay the expenses of food, clothing, guards, physicians and foremen, and buy tools and materials, build temporary prisons, etc. And further, the State does not own one suit of convict clothing, nor does it own any machinery now within the walls of the penitentiary except the motive power. The State must then expend $30,000 or $35,000 for machinery, $10,000 for clothing and shoes, and thousands of dollars for material before a wheel can be turned in the penitentiary. "Lease the idle convicts to some contractor," says one. But if the present contractors will not keep them, who is there that can take them?

It is estimated that the branch prison will cost $750,000. How many sessions of the Legislature and how many appropriations before the work will be completed? and what is to be done with the 500 convicts in the meantime? ENQ.

THE EXPOSITION.

One Hundred and Ten Volunteer Subscribers Come to the Front With a Helping Hand—Words and Acts of Encouragement.

THE MEETING THIS EVENING.

A meeting is called for to-night at the Board of Trade of new Exposition subscribers, canvassing committees and every one who wants to keep the movement going. The success of the twenty-five-dollar subscription scheme yesterday shows that there is plenty more willing money in the town if the project is vigorously pushed along. If a good crowd of good workers will go to the Board of Trade to-night prepared to do some good work in the next few days the next thing the Legislature hears will be that the start they gave us the other night has waked our people right up to business.

The following letter was received at the Exposition office yesterday. It shows how the Exposition is reaching out and warming up the people around town:

20TH MARCH.—*President Young:* I received your circular this morning, and send my subscription to the General Manager for one share, when really I would gladly *contribute* one thousand dollars if I could, and doubtless you with others think that many of us laggards are mean public drones and old fogies. Appearances are, however, often deceitful. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones; but it is a patent fact that there are people in Louisville, who always have and always will reap *direct* harvests from the influx of strangers, that are not doing their duty. A blind man might see and any fool should understand that there is a limit to all things. Would it not be folly to expect the live, enterprising men who have given their thousands, their time and their energies in the past, and received in return abuse on the streets and in the public prints, to hold back for many years to come if the niggardliness of our people should cause the city to lose the buildings, costing several hundred thousand dollars, for the lack of money to secure the ground on which they stand and make the Exposition permanent? If you fail in your noble efforts, I predict that there will not be another successful scheme worked up in Louisville in the next five years to attract large crowds and give an impetus to business. The live men of to-day will stand back and give place to our army of croakers and cranks.

THE VOLUNTEERS RESPOND.

The call for volunteers under the 1,000-$25 scheme was responded to by over a hundred yesterday. It is likely that with this beginning it will not be many days before the 1,000 $25 subscriptions will be made up. They will be published from day to day. Yesterday's list is as follows:

	No. Shares.		No. Shares.
Ky. Lead and Oil Co.	2	Samuel Henle	1
Dr. Wm. Cheatham	1	Dr. John G. Cecil	1
E. S. Sutton	1	C. M. Talmage	1
Wickliffe Chapman & Co	1	Robt. Rowell	1
		Junius Caldwell	1
Jno. A. Haldeman	1	Chas. Rigoulot	1
Wm. Klein	2	Geo. S. Moore	1
C. H. Gibson	1	Geo. W. Morris	1
Philip Judge	1	E. B. Nugent	1
Nelly B. Wright	1	Thos. A. Speed	1
C. C. Bickel & Co	1	John Cockran	1
M. J. DeWitt	1	E. T. Halsey	1
E. C. Bohne	1	Gheens & Co	1
Whallen Bros	2	Com. Publish'g Co.	1
H. A. Dumesnil	4	G. W. Allen	2
Ad. Rassinier & Co.	2	Jacob Allen	1
Bellewood Semin'y and Ky. Presby'n Normal School	1	Jas. K. Lemon	1
		Lawton & Co	1
		Rufus W. Meredith	1
Seldon Cary	1	W. F. Schulte	1
Bennett H. Young	1	J. G. McMichael	1
J. C. King	1	M. F. Coomes	1
E. H. Trabue	1	T. B. Armstrong	1
Louis T. Davidson	1	J. L. McBurnie	1
A. Straus	1	McCraw & Baker	1
W. H. Slaughter & Co	1	H. Spangelthal & Co	1
F. Hagan	1	H. A. Witherspoon	1
James Ferrier	1	D. P. Faulds	1
W. W. Hite	1	Will. M. Raible	1
Brinkley & Co	1	Thos. E. Kohlhass	1
W. G. Coldewey	1	Blum Bros	1
W. M. Morris	1	R. Knott & Sons	1
Mayme Tompkins	1	Deppen & Son	1
Wm. Robinson	1	Henry J. Mead, Sr.	1
C. T. Tschiffely	1	Mrs. Pargny	1
Sue Tompkins	1	A. C. Lewis	1
W. M. Morris, Sr	1	Wood Bros	1
Sallie M. Gibson	1	W. B. Belknap & Co	1
Emma J. Nicholas	1	W. N. Haldeman	1
Morris Goodloe	1	W. Bensinger	1
L. B. Bascom	1	Lawrence Gatto	1
Harry Stucky	1	R. T. Coleman	2
J. B. Temple	1	W. A. Kliessendorff	1
E. K. Miller & Co	1	J. F. Ponder & Co	1
H. P. Forwood	1	Jesse R. Middleton	1
Cox Bros	1	Richard James	1
Henry W. Gray & Co	1	Miller & Ambrose	1
W. H. Edinger & Bro	1	M. Lewis Clark	1
		T. H. Sherley	1
R. M. Kelly	1	Wurach & Scholtz	1
L. Richardson	1		
J. D. Brown & Co	2	Total March 20	110

The Louisville Gas Company yesterday subscribed $500, White, Green & Huffaker $800, and R. L. Stevens & Co. $50. These, with above subscriptions, make a total subscribed March 20 of $3,525.

THE COURTS.

WILLIAM WEDEKIND sued Samuel Dalzell on a promissory note for $81 75.

JAMES SCULLY filed suit yesterday against John Reilly for a rule of general attachment against him for a judgment of indemnity to the extent of $714 30.

THOMAS WALSTON and Emma Cragg Walston sued the city of Louisville to obtain a clear title to a piece of property between Third and Fourth, on Main street.

THE case of Gen. Thomas H. Taylor and Mr. Andy Patton came up in the City Court yesterday morning. Owing to the absence of Gen. Taylor it was postponed till Saturday morning.

HARRY E. RILES sued Wm. T. Armstrong, Claude Duvall, Jr., Bremaker-Moore Paper Company and Samuel C. Taggart on two notes growing out of a partnership settlement, amounting in the aggregate to $1,130 30.

JOSEPH STEIN & Co. sued James Drake & Co. for $3,838 75. The plaintiffs and defendants entered into a contract by which Drake & Co. agreed to furnish ice to Stein & Co. If the ice was damaged or destroyed by water they were to fully compensate the plaintiffs. The floods came just as the ice season was over, and carried off all plaintiffs' ice. They claim it will take $3,838 75 to restore the loss.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT MARCH 20.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. Ada Mills, grand larceny; continued to to-morrow. Same vs. Nellie Robinson, grand larceny; jury; verdict of guilty; one year in penitentiary.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Dickinson vs. Schulten; assigned to 24th of April. Meddis & Southwick vs. Shea; satisfaction of judgment acknowledged. Kent & Mordue vs. Moore & Co.; assigned to 25th of April at plaintiffs' costs. Boling vs. Tatum, Embry & Co; assigned to 24th of April. Tipton, &c., vs. Grauman; jury discharged; dismissed settled. Symmes vs. Tracey; motion for new trial filed and submitted. McCormick Harvesting Machine Company vs. Funk; dismissed settled. City vs. Foss, &c.; verdict and judgment.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Nothing done. Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

CITY COURT.—Embezzlement—Julia McAtee; dismissed. Obtaining Money by False Pretenses—Enoch Russell; continued till March 27. Passing Counterfeit Money—George Carter; continued till March 22. Malicious Cutting—Lillie Jackson; continued till March 26. Grand Larceny—Nellie Giger; continued till March 24. Assault and Battery—Martin Turney; $5 till costs. Jacob Kester; continued till March 22. Disorderly House—Bettie Smith; continued till March 26. Drunk and Disorderly—Thos. McClain; $20, and $100 for three months. Jos. Stetter; $5. Annie Dady; continued till March 22. Wm. Miller; $5 till costs. Disorderly Conduct—Theresa Ramelsburg; $1,000 and 12 months; suspended as long as she remains with her mother. Ed. McWilliams; $20. Alex. Short and John Sweeney; $5 till costs. Maggie Moran; dismissed at cost of Wm. Davis. Wm. Davis; $5 till costs. Annie Tucker; continued till March 22. —— Newman; continued till March 22. Mrs. Fresner; $5, and suspended. Rule—T. H. Taylor and Andy Patton; continued till March 22.

COURT CALENDAR MARCH 21.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. John Smith; shooting.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Nothing on docket.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—Nothing on docket. Attest: PAUL CAIN, D. C.

CHANCERY COURT.—Shapinsky vs. Shapinsky; Beck vs. Glover; Adams vs. same; Nevin vs. Allen; Lawrence vs. Simmons & Dickinson; Payne vs. Payne; City of Louisville vs. Green; Rodgers and wife on petition; Metzger vs. Bender; Werst vs. Meier; Chamberlin vs. Pilcher; Schuller and wife on petition; Riley vs. Brierly; Brierly vs. Riley; Mayfield vs. Mayfield; Rudd vs. Preston; Bailey vs. Butcher; Beatty vs. Beatty; Schmidt vs. Ruhl; Farman vs. Farman; Winkler vs. Bernard. Attest: J. G. WALKER, D. C.

SUPERIOR COURT DECISIONS.

EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT JUDGMENT

Harris, &c., vs. Ritchie.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Allen Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge BOWDEN, affirming.

Appellants sued appellee to recover what they had paid him upon a note which they claim they were induced to execute by his fraudulent representation that they owed him the amount thereof upon a settlement of accounts, when, as they claim, the accounts show in fact that he was indebted to them. Appellee claims that the note was executed by appellants for the balance due him upon two notes he held against them, after giving them credit by the amount he owed them on a settlement of accounts.

Held—That the evidence supports the judgment of the lower court dismissing the petition.

Rodes and Settle for appellants.

POWER OF APPELLATE COURT OVER ITS JUDGMENTS.

Prather vs. Phelps, &c.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Washington Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge REID, overruling motions.

First—An Appellate Court can not entertain bills of review of its own decisions; when it has passed upon a petition for a rehearing, if presented and has adjourned for the term, the cause is beyond its reach. The court can not set aside an order overruling a petition for rehearing made at a previous term.

Second—An alleged erroneous decision of the Superior Court is no ground for granting an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

L. R. Thurman and J. W. Lewis for motions; W. H. McCord *contra*.

LIMITATION—DATE OF PARTIAL PAYMENT.

Harmon, &c., vs. Johnes.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Martin Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge BOWDEN, affirming.

Where a partial payment indorsed upon a note is shown to have been made before the cause of action was barred by limitation, the indorsement is competent evidence for the obligee that the amount indorsed was paid at the date of the indorsement.

J. S. Patton for appellants.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS—SALE OF STANDING TREES.

Hunter & Pittman vs. Burchett, &c.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Clinton Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge RICHARDS, affirming.

First—While standing trees are regarded as a part of the realty until severed, a writing is not required to take a contract for their sale out of the Statute of Frauds where the sale is made in contemplation of their immediate separation from the soil by either the vendor or vendee, this being considered a constructive severance of them, but no title passes under such a contract until the trees are marked and designated.

Second—A contract for the sale of trees which does not fix the county or State in which the trees are supposed to be, or fix with any certainty the place of their delivery, or the price to be paid, is too indefinite to fix any liability upon the vendor for failing to deliver the trees.

J. D. Brents for appellants; Sandidge & Craddock for appellees.

ATTACHMENT—GARNISHEE.

Robinson & Co. vs. Basham & Cox's Assignee.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Louisville Chancery Court. Opinion of the court by Presiding Judge REID, affirming.

Where a debt due the defendant is sought to be attached, a copy of the order of attachment with a notice specifying the debt attached, mus be delivered to the person owing it.

J. S. Kline for appellant; A. C. Rucker for appellee.

RELEASE OF ONE OF SEVERAL OBLIGORS.

Moore, &c., vs. Gatewood.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Allen Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Presiding Judge REID, affirming.

A receipt executed by the obligee in a note to one of several obligors for a certain amount. "in full of his part" of the note, is not such a release of the obligor to whom it is executed as will release the other obligors. Such a paper legally imparts no more than an argument not to look to the obligor to whom it is executed provided the other obligors pay their proportionate part of the debt. W. L. Porter, John H. Walker, B. W. Bradburn and Charles B. Johnson for appellants; L. McQuown for appellee.

ATTACHMENT—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Lee, &c., vs. Wilson, &c.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Marion Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge RICHARDS, reversing.

Courts of equity have concurrent jurisdiction with courts of law in all actions commenced by issuing and levying attachments, and when the property attached is brought into court, any third party claiming to be the owner may file his petition in the same action asserting his interest.

Russell and Avritt for appellant; W. B. Harrison and John McCord for appellee.

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS.

Nevins, &c., vs. Robinson, &c.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Louisville Chancery Court. Opinion of the court by Presiding Judge REID, reversing.

Where a demand has been merged in the judgment of a sister State, no cause of action can be supported in this State except upon the judgment, which has the force of a domestic judgment.

R. H. Thompson for appellants; W. O. and J. L. Dodd for appellees.

INSTRUCTIONS, HOW MADE PART OF RECORD—SETTING ASIDE VERDICT—NEGLIGENT KILLING OF STOCK BY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R. Co. vs. Lamkin.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Hickman Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge BOWDEN, reversing.

First—An order of court may make instructions part of the record by entering them on the order book or directing them to be filed of record, but an order reciting merely that the court gave an instruction marked "A" and refused one marked "B" does not purport to make them a part of the record and does not have that effect.

Second—It is only where the court can fairly say that the verdict could not have been the product of the jury's judgment, but was the result of such passion or prejudice, or of such mistake as to the nature and force of the evidence, as to have precluded the sober action of the judgment, that the court can set the verdict aside and order a new trial. The verdict in this case should have been set aside.

Third—In an action against a railroad company for the killing of stock the presumption is that the killing resulted from the defendant's negligence; but after the defendant's servants in charge of the train have purged their consciences by testifying that proper care was taken, and they are unimpeached, the force of the statute is exhausted, and it becomes indispensable to the plaintiff's right to recover to show the existence of negligence in fact.

N. P. Moss for appellant.

CONTRIBUTION—OBLIGORS MAY SHOW THEIR TRUE RELATION TO PAPER—DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY—NEW PROMISE.

Greene vs. Magmon.

Filed March 19, 1884. Appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court. Affirmed by divided court, Judge Richards not sitting. Opinion by Judge RICHARDS.

First—Where one of several joint obligors has paid the entire debt, he is entitled to contribution from each of the others who were equally liable.

Second—When obligors appear upon the face of a writing to be principals, when, in fact, one is surety for the other, as between themselves they are not estopped from showing their true relation to the paper.

Third—When a party relies upon his discharge in bankruptcy he should allege "facts supporting the allegation of a discharge." It is not sufficient to allege merely that he has been discharged.

Fourth—The plaintiff having in his amended petition abandoned the cause of action set up in his original petition, the admission in the original petition that the defendant had been discharged in bankruptcy from the demands there sued on does not affect the new demand set up in the amended petition.

Fifth—It was error to instruct the jury that the defendant, after his discharge in bankruptcy, could again bind himself for the debt by an unqualified acknowledgment of its existence. There can be no new liability unless there is an absolute and unconditional promise to pay.

Opinion by Judge Bowden for reversal:

First—The cause of action set up in the amended petition being separate and distinct from that sued on in the original petition, the plaintiff should have been required, upon motion of defendant, to elect which cause of action he would prosecute.

Second—A mere acknowledgement by a bankrupt of a debt discharged in bankruptcy is not sufficient to bind him; there must be an express promise.

A. T. Wood, Apperson & Woodford for appellant; H. L. Stone for appellee.

A LITTLE son of a man named Rickets, who lives on Wilson avenue, near Barrett avenue, in the southeastern part of the city, got too near a chained dog while playing in the yard yesterday morning, and was lacerated in a most terrible manner. The vicious animal seized him about the abdomen, and before he could be clubbed off inflicted injuries which it was feared would prove fatal. Dr. Rudell was called to attend the little sufferer.

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